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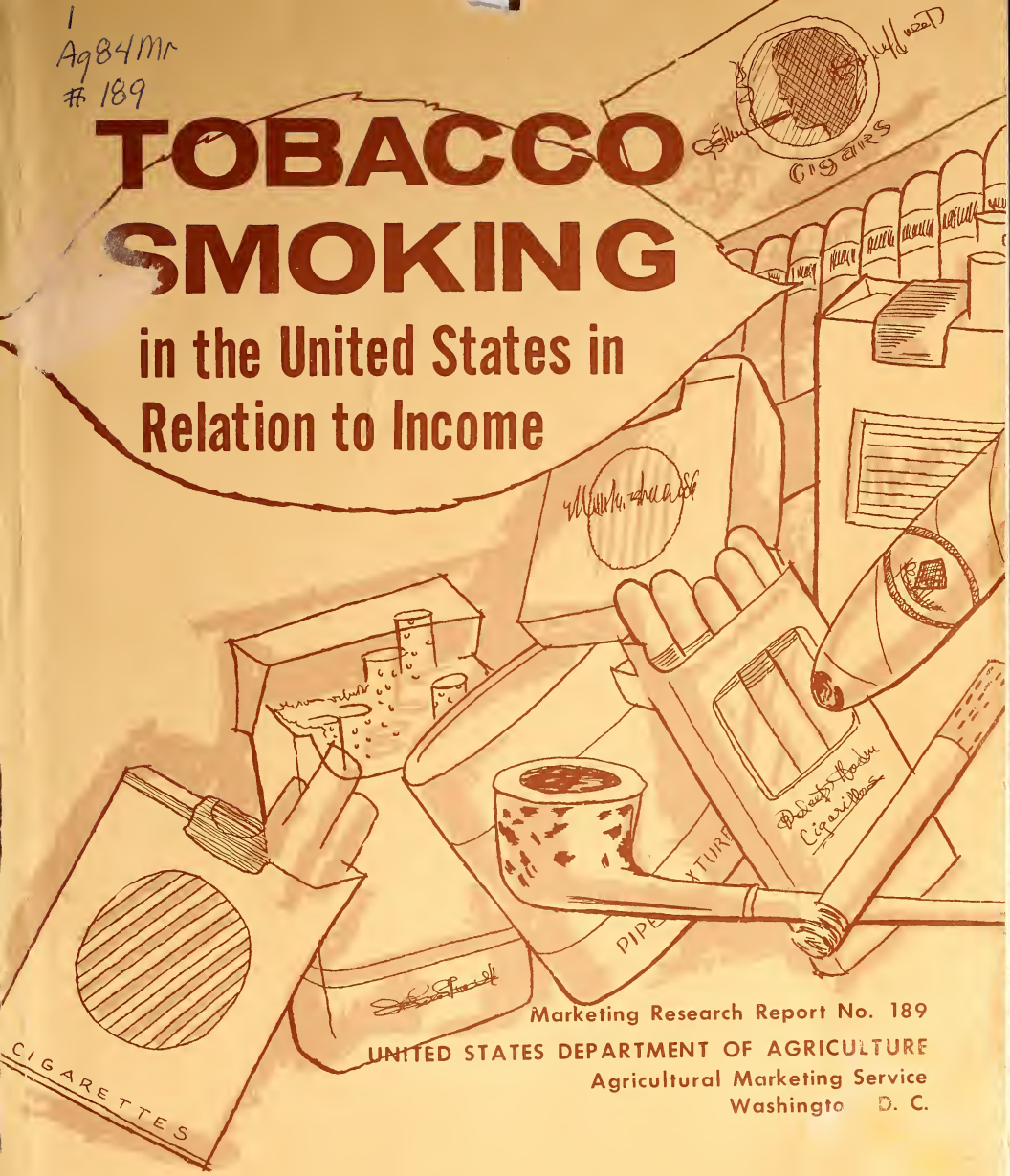
TOBACCO SMOKING

in the United States in Relation to Income



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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TOBACCO SMOKING

in the United States in Relation to Income

by Seymour M. Sackrin
and Arthur G. Conover

Marketing Research Report No. 189
July 1957

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PREFACE

This report is a direct outgrowth of a survey made early in 1955 by the Bureau of the Census for the United States Public Health Service. The results of the survey were published in late 1956 in a monograph, Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States. The study reported here supplements the monograph by providing information on smoking characteristics in relation to income. In addition, other important aspects have been included. These are: (1) A discussion of different forms of smoking; (2) estimates of the smoking population; (3) more detailed information on rates of smoking; and (4) reconciliation of survey data with national aggregate consumption.

Throughout our study, emphasis was placed on the effect of income on smoking characteristics. Whereas the Public Health Service monograph may be used to answer such a question as "How does age affect a person's smoking habits?," our report gives the answer to such a question as "How do age and income affect a person's smoking habits?" The monograph shows the effect of regional location, urban-rural residence, and occupation on smoking habits. But our study, as reported here, considers the effect of each in conjunction with income. We analyze the effect of these factors on smoking status (regular or occasional), the product smoked, and rates of smoking.

Concentration of analysis is on current smokers--both regular smokers and occasional smokers. No analysis is made of nonsmokers--either those who have never smoked or those who formerly smoked but who, at the time of the survey, had discontinued smoking. Readers who are interested in such information will find the data in appendix tables 61-80.

Most of the statistical calculations were made by Julia Dorish or under the supervision of Martha N. Condee. The suggestions of Richard J. Foote were helpful in preparing this material for publication.

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TOBACCO SMOKING IN THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO INCOME

by

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Agricultural Marketing Service

HIGHLIGHTS

This bulletin provides information on characteristics of tobacco smoking in relation to income, cross-classified with age, region, urban-rural residence, and occupation. In addition, some information on smoking characteristics in relation to industry is provided. Data for the study are based on a subsample of approximately 18,000 civilian, noninstitutional persons, who furnished both smoking and income information to the Bureau of the Census early in 1955.

Until recently, relatively little has been known of tobacco smoking patterns in the United States on a national basis. Also lacking were reliable data on which to base estimates of the numbers of smokers and rates of smoking for various segments of the population. This bulletin gives a detailed account of the various forms of smoking, their relative importance as measured by estimated numbers of smokers, and detailed information on rates of smoking.

Adjusted estimates largely based on survey data indicate that the total number of smokers in the United States and in overseas forces as of early 1955 was close to 60 million. Of these, 54 million smoked regularly (every day) and the rest occasionally (not every day). Survey data were adjusted to include the unsurveyed population groups (Armed Forces, teenagers under 18, and institutional population). Account was also taken of the fact that the survey proportions, especially for women smokers, may have been too low. Based directly on survey data, the number of regular and occasional smokers in the civilian, noninstitutional population, 18 years and over, was about 51 1/2 million--nearly half of this population segment. The number of male smokers totaled more than 31 million who smoked regularly and 4 million who smoked occasionally. The number of female smokers totaled 14 million regular and 2 million occasional.

The most prevalent form of smoking in the United States is cigarette smoking. Approximately 6 out of 10 men and 3 out of 10 women, 18 years and over, smoke cigarettes. In both sexes, regular cigarette smokers far outnumber occasional cigarette smokers; the latter account for only a negligible percentage of total cigarette consumption. Smoking patterns among males can be quite complex, as about a third of the men who smoke (regular plus occasional) practice more than one form. Among men cigarette smokers, the majority smoke cigarettes exclusively, but a substantial proportion also smoke cigars or pipes, mostly on an occasional basis.

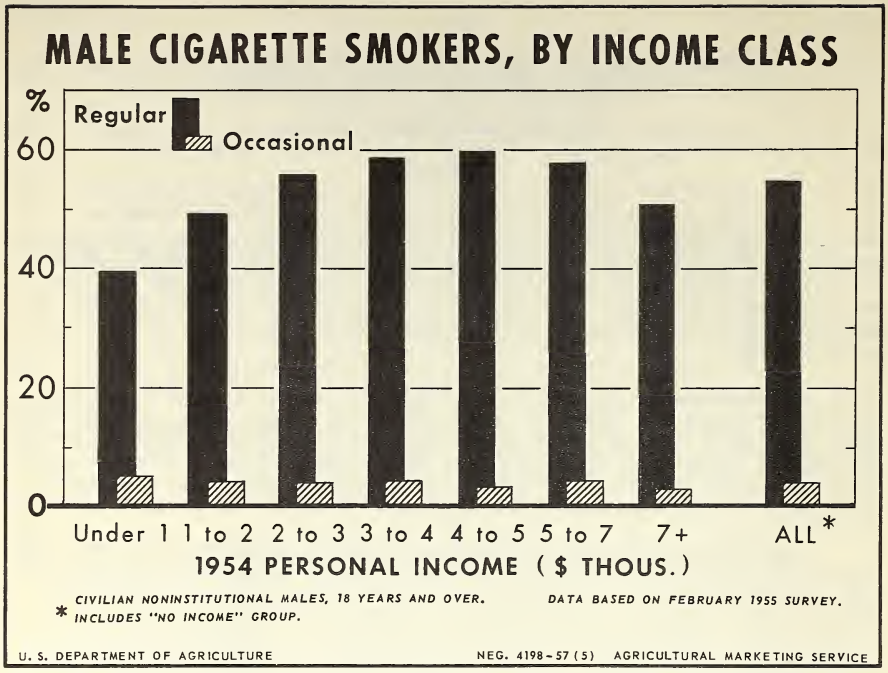

Figure 1.--About 55 percent of civilian males smoke cigarettes regularly (every day) and another 4 percent smoke them occasionally (not every day). The proportion of males who smoke cigarettes regularly increases from 39 percent of the men whose annual income is less than $1,000, to 56-60 percent of those in four income brackets from $2,000 to $7,000. For men receiving $7,000 and over, the proportion of regular cigarette smokers drops to a little over 50 percent. The percentage of occasional cigarette smokers by income class ranges narrowly from 3 to 5 percent.

About 1 out of 5 males, 18 years and over, is a cigar smoker, regular or occasional, but cigars are chiefly smoked in combination with the other forms; only about a fourth of all cigar smokers confine their smoking exclusively to cigars. The great majority of cigar smokers--nearly three-fourths--smoke cigars occasionally only. Such occasional cigar smokers account for a substantial share--estimated at a third--of all cigars smoked in the United States.

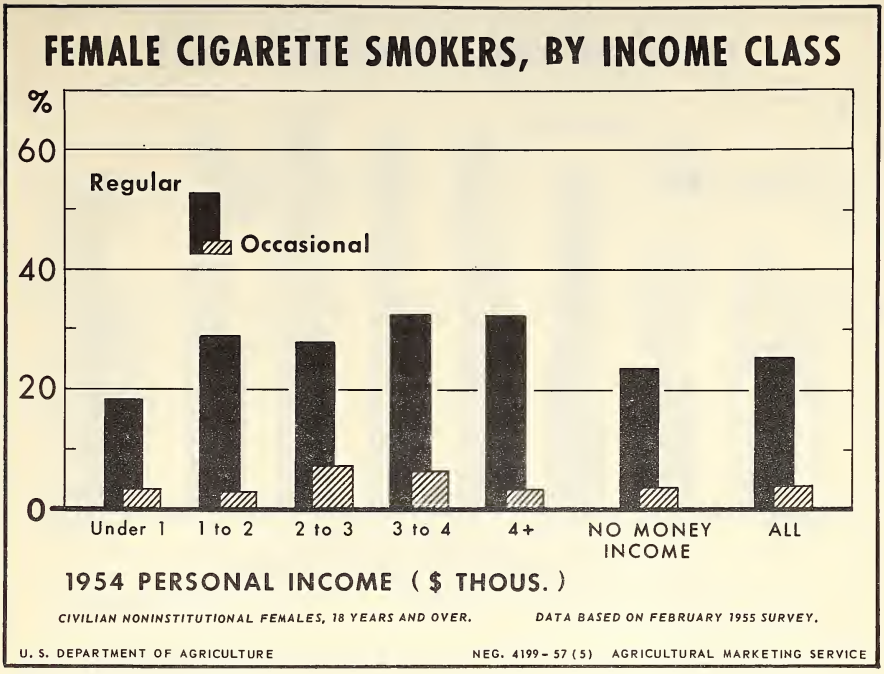

Figure 2.--More than a fourth of the females smoke cigarettes regularly (every day), and another 4 percent smoke them occasionally (not every day). Less than a fifth of the women whose personal incomes are less than $1,000 a year smoke regularly, but the proportion increases to about a third for women receiving incomes of $3,000 or more. About a fourth of the women who receive no personal income (largely home-makers) smoke cigarettes regularly. The highest proportions of occasional cigarette smokers, 7 percent, are found among women in the $2,000 to $4,000 bracket.

Roughly 1 out of 6 males, 18 years and over, is a pipe smoker, regular or occasional. In pipe smoking, occasional smokers outnumber regular smokers, but not nearly as much as they do in cigar smoking. Occasional pipe smokers may account for a tenth of the domestic market for pipe tobacco. Only about a fifth of all pipe smokers (regular and occasional) smoke pipes exclusively. Of the other four-fifths, half combine regular cigarette smoking with pipe smoking.

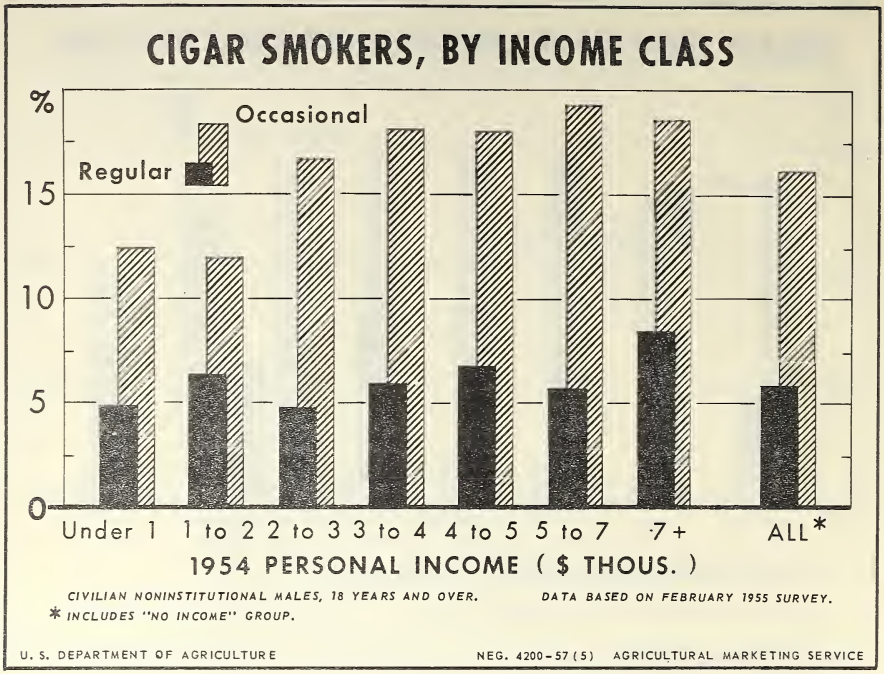

Figure 3.--About 6 percent of civilian males smoke cigars regularly (every day) and another 16 percent smoke them occasionally (not every day). The proportion of regular smokers varies from 5 percent among those receiving less than $1,000 a year, to 8½ percent in the $7,000 and over class. Around 12 percent of the men receiving less than $2,000 are occasional cigar smokers, but among men in income brackets above this, about 17-19 percent are occasional cigar smokers.

Based on the survey data, the proportions of males who smoke cigarettes regularly vary according to age and income, age appearing to be the more important. After adjusting for the effect of income, the proportion of males who smoke cigarettes regularly rises to age 30 and remains at peak levels between 30 and 40; thereafter, the proportion falls off at an accelerating rate, especially after age 50. With respect to income, survey data show that the proportion rises from 39 percent in the under $1,000 group to a range of

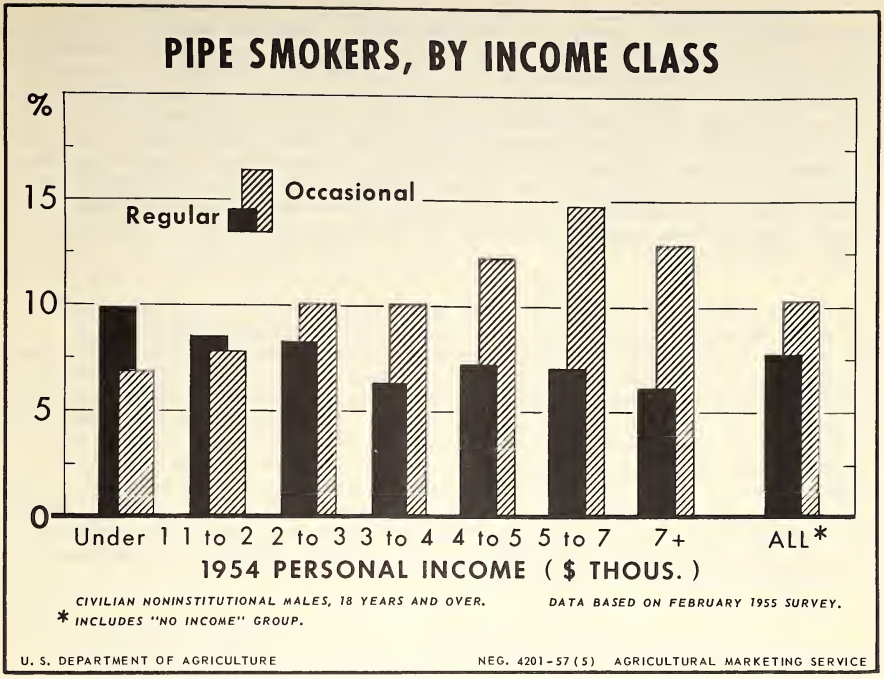

Figure 4.--About 8 percent of civilian males smoke pipes regularly (every day) and another 10 percent smoke pipes occasionally (not every day). Among those with annual incomes of less than $1,000, about 10 percent regularly smoke pipes; in the $7,000 and over bracket, the proportion is 6 percent. The proportion of occasional pipe smokers ranges from about 7 to 10 percent among men in the four income brackets below $4,000, but for the income brackets above this, rises to 12-15 percent.

55 to 60 percent in the four separate groups receiving from $2,000 to $7,000 annually. The proportion declines to just over 50 percent for those receiving $7,000 and over. Among broad geographic regions there are few differences in percentages of males who smoke cigarette regularly; but a sharply lower proportion is found among men residing on farms compared with urban or rural nonfarm residents. Occupationally, the highest proportions of male regular cigarette smokers are found among operatives, craftsmen, sales workers, and laborers, incomes apparently having little effect.

Survey data show that, considered separately, nearly a fourth of women with or without income of their own smoked cigarettes regularly. But women who received incomes from wages or other earnings had a higher proportion of smokers than (1) women who had income from such sources as dividends and annuities, or (2) those who had no income of their own. For women who had incomes less than $1,000 the proportion of regular smokers was considerably smaller than for women in other groups. Also, there were marked differences by age groups. West and Northeast, proportions of female regular smokers are higher than North Central and South. A relatively low proportion of the women on farms smoke--only 10 percent. Occupationally, the highest proportions of women smokers are found in the group of clerical, sales, and service workers.

The proportion of regular cigar smokers varies from 5 percent among men whose income is less than $1,000 a year, to 8½ percent of those with incomes of $7,000 and over. The association of cigar smoking with income appears most pronounced among men 45 to 64 years of age. But cigar smoking appears to be more closely related with age than with income. Among men 45 and over, 8½ percent regularly smoke cigars in contrast with just over 3 percent for those under 45 years. Proportionately, more men smoke cigars regularly in the Northeast than in other regions, and relatively more such smokers live in urban than in rural areas. Highest proportions of cigar smokers are found in such diverse occupational groups as managers, officials, and proprietors, on the one hand, and service workers on the other. Within occupations, there appears to be little association between the proportion of regular cigar smokers and income.

Proportions of regular pipe smokers decline as income increases, but this reflects age as well as income differences. Older men, among whom pipe smoking is more prevalent, tend to predominate in the lower income ranges--of those receiving less than $1,000, 10 percent smoke pipes regularly compared with 6 percent of those receiving $7,000 and over. Proportionately more pipe smokers live in the Northeast and North Central regions than in the South or West. About 10 percent of farm men are regular pipe smokers compared with 7 to 8 percent of nonfarm men. Proportions of regular pipe smokers among those receiving $4,000 or less appear to decline with increasing degree of urbanization. Except for the clearly greater percentage of pipe smokers among farmers, there are no statistically significant differences among occupational groups.

That age is the more important factor than income in affecting the percentage of males who smoke either cigarettes, cigars, or pipes regularly appears to be confirmed by statistical analyses. They indicate that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total variation in percentages regularly smoking each product is associated with an age factor. These results, however, must be viewed in light of several considerations. The age factor is undoubtedly associated with customs and attitudes relating to smoking that prevailed during an individual's early adult life. Analysis of survey data on cigar smoking is limited by the considerable variation in size and quality of cigars, reflected in a wide range in prices. In pipe-smoking, failure to obtain meaningful relationships with income may be attributable to this form of smoking being practiced both by lower-income groups for reasons of economy and by higher-income groups because of preference.

Little if any relationship between income and proportions of men or women who smoke cigarettes occasionally is found in the survey data. About 4 percent of both men and women smoke cigarettes occasionally. Among women, the lowest proportions of occasional cigarette smokers are found (1) in the group 65 years and over and (2) in farm areas.

Age apparently has little to do with whether men are occasional cigar smokers, but income level has some effect. Whereas only 1 out of 8 men with incomes below $2,000 smoke cigars occasionally, the proportion increases to nearly 1 out of 5 among men in the $5,000 to $7,000 bracket. Occasional cigar smokers are proportionately more numerous in the Northeast and North Central regions; they are notably fewer among the men in the lower income brackets in the West. The highest proportions of occasional cigar smokers are found among operatives, sales workers, and managerial groups, but income level within the occupation generally seems to have little influence.

About 1 out of every 10 men smoke pipes occasionally. The pattern by age and income groups tends to be opposite to that of regular pipe smoking. Differences in age and income have a greater influence on the percentage of occasional pipe smokers than of cigarette and cigar smokers, but still explain only little more than half of the total variation. The smallest proportion is found among men 65 and over, among whom regular pipe smokers are most numerous. After allowing for the effect of age, the percentage rises with increasing income. Within regions, particularly the Northeast and North Central, percentages of occasional pipe smokers tend to be higher in the upper income brackets. Within different occupational groups, occasional pipe smokers appear to outnumber regular pipe smokers, except possibly among farmers and farm workers.

Income appears to have a greater effect on rates of smoking than on the percentage of regular smokers, although differences associated with age and other population characteristics also were noted. The majority of all regular cigarette smokers smoke from 10 to 20 cigarettes daily, generally regardless of age or income level. Enough men exceed this range to bring the overall daily average to 21-22 cigarettes for male smokers. The daily average for women, based on survey responses, was estimated at about 14 cigarettes, but might actually be closer to 16.

Statistical analysis indicates that daily consumption of male regular smokers of cigarettes rises with income, after allowing for the effect of age, but the rate of increase is greatest among those with lower incomes. In relation to age, consumption increases up to about 35, remains relatively stable through 45, and then declines after adjusting for the effect of income. Survey data for female regular smokers did not lend themselves to similar analysis of income effects, although the effect of age suggested a pattern similar to that of men smokers.

Percentage changes in cigarette consumption accompanying given percentage changes in income were found to be small. The income elasticity of demand for cigarettes by all regular smokers (male and female) is indicated by cross-section analysis to be 0.12. Such a measure implies that, on the average, a 10 percent rise in income is accompanied by increased cigarette consumption of a little more than 1 percent. This income elasticity of demand for cigarettes is considerably lower than those obtained by other investigators, principally from time-series analysis. Income elasticities may measure changes in total consumption over a period of time, or differences between consumption of different individuals or families at the same time (cross-section analysis). We have no reason to expect that income elasticities obtained from alternative types of data will be similar, since, in effect, they measure different types of responses.

For both men and women cigarette smokers, consumption rates in the Northeast exceed those in other regions; those of smokers who live on farms are lighter than those of nonfarm residents. Among men cigarette smokers, smoking rates vary little between urban and rural males with incomes of less than $3,000. Women smokers who are homemakers without personal income of their own average about as many cigarettes daily as those employed and receiving wages or other earnings.

Consumption of cigars, averaging about 3 a day for regular smokers, appears to be highest among those with income of $4,000 or more, who are 45 years and over. Daily consumption of pipe tobacco, averaging 6 pipefuls for regular smokers, tends to be heaviest among those receiving less than $3,000, but a relatively high rate was also noted among those with incomes of $5,000 and over. Smokers in the Northeast and urban communities average more cigars daily than other areas, while the West and rural areas appear to average more pipefuls. Average daily consumption tends to be highest among cigar smokers in such diverse occupations as managerial officials and professional men on the one hand, and operatives and nonfarm laborers on the other. Among pipe smokers, highest average consumption appears to exist among professional and kindred workers, whereas the lowest appears to exist among those who are service workers and sales workers.

Because of the nature of survey data, reconciliation of aggregate national consumption based on the survey with official statistics is most feasible for cigarettes, the form of smoking most widely followed. Aggregate cigarette consumption computed from survey data falls 12 percent short of national consumption as indicated by Internal Revenue statistics--the generally accepted measure. However, the understatement in aggregate consumption does not lessen to any appreciable extent the usefulness of the survey data insofar as they set forth the pattern of smokers and smoking. The interrelationships among the various income, age, and other population groupings are considered to be reliable to a substantial degree. The discrepancy between consumption computed from survey data and that based on official statistics is not unusual, as consumer surveys involving tobacco or alcoholic beverages generally result in understatements of actual quantities consumed. The 12-percent gap is most likely due to a combination of underestimates of the percentage of smokers and of rates of smoking. Aggregate cigarette consumption calculated from survey data may be reconciled with official statistics if certain adjustments (on a judgment basis) are made, as shown in this report.

SOURCE OF DATA

Part of the data used in this bulletin are derived from a survey conducted in February 1955 for the Public Health Service to develop information on smoking habits in the United States. This information was presented

in the Public Health Service monograph, Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7) 1/. The survey sample was the national sample used by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey, conducted each month to provide information on employment and related data. This sample, representative of the noninstitutional civilian population, consisted of more than 40,000 persons in 320 sample areas, covering about 450 counties and independent cities scattered throughout all regions of the country. A special schedule was included in the February 1955 survey to obtain the desired smoking information. 2/

Additional data are drawn from the consumer income supplement to the April 1955 Current Population Survey (14). In this survey the Bureau of the Census gathered income data from about three-fourths of the households in the sample, in connection with estimates of consumer income in 1954. Part of the national sample is rotated from month to month so that the February and April samples in their entirety did not include the same households. About half of the February and April samples represented identical households. This made possible the cross-classification of smoking information with the income status of individuals. The cross-classification matched smoking and income information for individuals 18 years and over. The Bureau of the Census publication on 1954 consumer income includes individuals 14 years and over.

The subsample providing both smoking and income data is hereinafter referred to as the "income sample," to distinguish it from the larger sample used in the February 1955 smoking survey, hereinafter referred to as the "full sample."

1/ Throughout this report, underlined numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 99.

2/ See Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7, pp. 7, 53-55) for a further description of the sample, the questionnaire used in the survey, and enumerator's instructions.

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

For the Public Health Service monograph, the estimating procedure involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. For the present study, results from the income sample were used to develop percentage relationships within the various income classes that can be applied to the national totals. The validity of this procedure is confirmed by a comparison of results from the income and full samples. The comparison indicates the income sample to be equally representative on a national basis. 3/

Tables in Appendix A, which give the survey data, show the percentage distribution derived from the income sample, and the total persons 18 years and over within each income class, representing the total population surveyed. The only exception to this procedure is in the case of the cigarette tables. In the interests of consistency with the Public Health Service monograph, all percentages shown in cigarette tables (both for males and females) relating to subtotals or totals (i.e., where income detail is not involved) are based on the full sample, and are appropriately footnoted. A similar procedure is not followed in the case of cigars and pipes, because our study shows smoking rates for such products in greater detail than the Public Health Service monograph.

The tables on which the analysis is based are mostly shown in the body of this report; they give percentages representing combinations and rearrangement of data in the appendix tables. Numbers in text tables on percentages of smokers have not always been rounded to the nearest whole percentage, although

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3/ See appendix tables 123-126 for a comparison of results obtained from the income sample and full sample.

it is recognized that the sampling errors involved (discussed on pp.192-193) do not warrant the degree of precision implied by percentages carried to one decimal place. Rounding of percentages, however, may obscure statistically significant differences, particularly in the case of smaller percentages involved in cigar and pipe smoking, and occasional cigarette smoking. In all tables that show the relationship with age, unrounded percentages are retained, in view of probable interest in the effect of this important variable.

Survey data are compared on three bases: (1) In relation to the entire population surveyed; (2) in relation to the regular smoking group, or the occasional smoking group; and (3) in relation to the entire smoking body, regular and occasional smokers. The tables which follow clearly indicate the base on which the percentages have been computed, but the reader should be mindful of the pitfall in misinterpreting the base of percentages shown.

In many instances, particularly in the case of cigars and pipes, data for several classes are combined in order to increase the reliability of the data. Based on the survey, less than 1 out of 10 men smoke cigars or pipes regularly. When this small group is further subdivided by age and income or other characteristics, the sample becomes extremely thin, yielding erratic tendencies. On the other hand, combining classes smooths much of the variation present, so that differences that may be due to income and age, and other characteristics, often disappear. For this reason, the analyses involving cigars and pipes are more limited than those involving cigarettes. Information in sufficient detail is included in Appendix A tables to enable anyone to compute average rates of consumption or other data for age and income groups not shown separately in the body of this report. In the appendix also are details of the statistical analyses mentioned in the text (Appendix C) and a description of the methodology followed (Appendix D).

In view of the large proportion of women without income of their own, tables usually show this group separately. In the case of males, those with "no income" are shown where the size of sample warrants such presentation. In text tables where "none" appears in the income column, the designation should be interpreted as "no income of their own" rather than complete absence of purchasing power.

No analysis is made of the proportions of smokers, rates of smoking, or other phases by income and industry. Income classes within each industry have been extensively combined to achieve satisfactory reliability of data. This, in turn, makes it almost impossible to show data in uniform income classes for all industries, a necessary condition before comparisons can be made. Readers interested in this phase will find such data in the tables in Appendix A.

Tables on percentages of cigarette smokers by income class are taken directly from survey data, and are not adjusted for non-self-response bias (discussed in Appendix D), as adjustment could not be made by income class. Though this results in percentages by income class that probably understate the true percentage of cigarette smokers, we believe the tables show reliably

the relationships among the various income groups. In estimating numbers of male and female cigarette smokers, we use percentages adjusted for bias, since details of income are not involved. The need of further upward adjustment in the percentages of cigarette smokers is pointed out in the section reconciling aggregate cigarette consumption based on survey data with that based on Internal Revenue Service statistics.

Data shown in tables on average consumption of cigarettes are adjusted for bias in order to improve them for more intensive statistical analysis. The procedure used in making the adjustment is described in in Appendix D.

As smoking and income estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. This necessitates caution in considering small percentages and small differences between percentages. In addition to sampling variability, the data are subject to errors of response and nonreporting. Evaluation of data obtained in the survey and reliability of data shown in this report are discussed in Appendix D.

FORMS OF SMOKING

Smoking by males is in three different forms--cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. This is obvious to everyone. But much less obvious, and heretofore practically unknown, is the extent to which males smoke one form exclusively, or the extent and manner in which smoking in either two or even three forms is combined. Except for a negligible number, women smoke only one product--cigarettes. It has been estimated that only about 20,000 women in the United States smoke cigars and pipes (7, p.19). Survey data provide some insight into the relative importance of the various forms of smoking, as measured by the estimated number of men in the various smoking categories.

Male smokers may be characterized in two ways--first, by the product(s) smoked, that is, cigarettes, cigars, or pipes; and second, by frequency of smoking, that is, whether they are regular smokers (those who smoke a certain product each day), or occasional smokers (those who smoke once in a while, not every day). With three forms of smoking and two distinctions as to frequency of smoking, it is possible to have 18 classifications of cigarette smokers, 18 classifications of cigar smokers, and 18 classifications of pipe smokers. Many classifications of cigarette smokers are duplicated in cigars and pipes and vice versa, hence we get 26 mutually exclusive classifications of smokers which, when summed represent the net total of male smokers.

This section of our report presents estimates of the number of men in these 26 classifications of smokers. Before proceeding to the detailed statistics, however, a summary discussion of the principal forms of smoking is given to provide the reader with a broad overview. The male smoking group considered in the summary discussion consists of regular and occasional smokers on a net basis.

Principal Forms of Smoking

By far the most important form of smoking among men, as measured by numbers of smokers, is regular smoking of cigarettes exclusively, with no companion occasional smoke. Men engaged in this form of smoking account for nearly half the male smokers.

The next most widely prevalent form of smoking is regular smoking of cigarettes, accompanied by an occasional cigar. But the number of such smokers is equal to only a fourth of the dominant group of regular cigarette-only smokers, and only an eighth of the total of male smokers.

Regular smoking of cigarettes along with an occasional pipe is the third most prevalent form of smoking, closely following the regular cigarette-occasional cigar smoking group. These three smoking groups account for somewhat more than 70 percent of all male smokers.

Other sizable smoking groups (estimated to contain a million or more) are the following:

Cigars only occasionally; nothing regularly.

Cigarettes only occasionally; nothing regularly.

Cigars only regularly; nothing occasionally.

Pipe only regularly; nothing occasionally.

Cigarettes-pipe regularly; cigars occasionally.

These additional 5 smoking groups together comprise nearly a fifth of all male smokers. Thus the 8 forms of smoking specifically considered together account for approximately 90 percent of the male smoking group. The remaining 10 percent or so consists of 11 smoking groups, most of which are estimated to contain less than a half-million smokers. This accounts for 19 out of the 26 mutually exclusive smoking groups previously mentioned. The remaining categories of smokers are estimated to contain negligible numbers; they are included in the listing to provide a complete picture of smoking patterns.

The individual categories of smokers shown on pp.15-16 may be combined into 6 broad groups which do not consider specified forms of combination smoking. These broad groups are: (1) Cigarettes regularly; (2) cigarettes occasionally; (3) cigars regularly; (4) cigars occasionally; (5) pipes regularly; and (6) pipes occasionally. If the categories are combined in this way, however, the groups are no longer mutually exclusive.

Keeping in mind the duplication, which makes the percentages shown below nonadditive, these broad smoking groups rank as follows, as measured by number of smokers:

Smoking category	Percentage of male population, 18 years and over 1/ Percent
Cigarettes regularly	55
Cigars occasionally	16
Pipe occasionally	10
Pipe regularly	8
Cigars regularly	6
Cigarettes occasionally	4

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional

Classification of Male Smokers, By Form of Smoking

The estimated numbers of smokers within each of the 26 mutually exclusive classifications may be grouped as follows:4/

	Civilian noninstitutional Millions
Males smoking regularly only:	
1. Cigarettes only	17.1
2. Cigars only	1.2
3. Pipes only	1.1
4. Cigarettes-cigars	.2
5. Cigarettes-pipes	.2
6. Cigars-pipes	.3
7. Cigarettes-cigars-pipes	.3
Subtotal	20.4

4/ These estimates have been derived from survey data adjusted for the non-self-response bias as explained on pp.206-207.

Males smoking both regularly and occasionally:

	Product(s) smoked regularly	Product(s) smoked occasionally	Civilian noninstitutional Millions
8.	Cigarettes	Cigars	4.4
9.	Cigarettes	Pipes	3.6
10.	Cigars	Cigarettes	.1
11.	Cigars	Pipes	.3
12.	Pipes	Cigarettes	.4
13.	Pipes	Cigars	.7
14.	Cigarettes-cigars	Pipes	.3
15.	Cigarettes-pipes	Cigars	1.0
16.	Cigars-pipes	Cigarettes	.1
17.	Cigarettes	Cigars-pipes	1/
18.	Cigars	Cigarettes-pipes	1/
19.	Pipes	Cigarettes-cigars	1/
	Subtotal		10.9

Males smoking occasionally only:

20.	Cigarettes only	1.5
21.	Cigars only	1.6
22.	Pipes only	.7
23.	Cigarettes-cigars	1/
24.	Cigarettes-pipes	1/
25.	Cigars-pipes	1/
26.	Cigarettes-cigars-pipes	1/
	Subtotal	3.9
	GRAND TOTAL	35.2

1/ Negligible

Based on survey data males 18 years and over who smoked regularly or occasionally (not including those in the Armed Forces or institutions) in early 1955 totaled 35.2 million--71 percent of all males in this population group. About 59 percent of all males were cigarette smokers; 22 percent, cigar smokers; and 18 percent, pipe smokers. These percentages are, of course, not additive to the 71 percent because many smokers, as indicated earlier, smoke two or even all three forms.

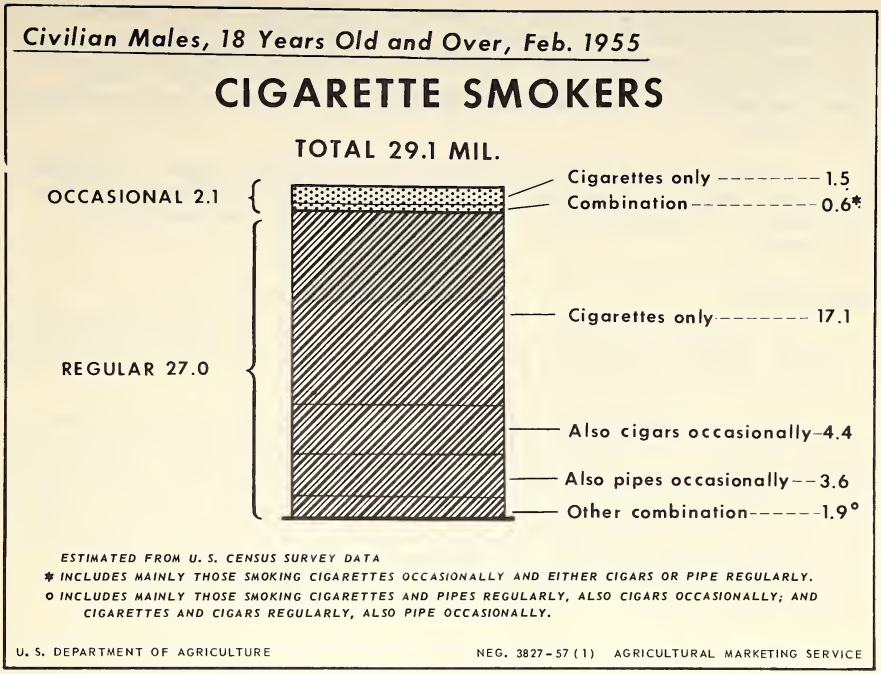

Figure 5.--Of the 29 million civilian male cigarette smokers, 27 million smoked cigarettes regularly (every day) and the rest, occasionally (not every day). Of those smoking cigarettes regularly, 17 million (over three-fifths) smoked cigarettes exclusively. About 4.4 million smoked cigarettes regularly along with cigars occasionally and another 3.6 million smoked cigarettes regularly along with pipes occasionally. Most of the other nearly 2 million smoked cigarettes regularly, and one of the other forms regularly as well.

Male Cigarette Smokers

The smokers of cigarettes (regularly and occasionally) total 29.1 million. About 27.0 million smoked cigarettes regularly and 2.1 million smoked them occasionally.

Of the 27.0 million smoking cigarettes regularly, 17.1 million--63 percent--confined themselves to cigarettes alone. However, 4.4 million--16 percent--also smoked cigars occasionally, and another 3.6 million--13 percent--smoked pipes occasionally. The remaining 8 percent of the regular cigarette smokers smoked another form regularly also, or even some combination of all three.

Of the 2.1 million smoking cigarettes occasionally, about 1.5 million--71 percent--confined themselves to cigarettes. About 0.6 million--the other 29 percent--were smoking cigars or pipes regularly but also cigarettes occasionally.

Cigar Smokers

The smokers of cigars (regularly and occasionally) totaled 10.6 million. In marked contrast with cigarette smokers, only about 2.8 million smoked cigars regularly while 7.8 million smoked them occasionally.

Of the 2.8 million who smoked cigars regularly, 1.2 million--43 percent--confined themselves to cigars alone. Other regular cigar smokers who combined cigars with other forms were distributed rather evenly. There were about 0.3 million males among each group of those smoking (1) cigars regularly and pipes occasionally; (2) cigars and pipes both regularly; (3) cigars and cigarettes regularly and also, pipes occasionally; and (4) those smoking all three forms regularly. Thus, all together, these accounted for another 43 percent of the regular cigar smokers. The remaining 14 percent of those smoking cigars regularly comprised the other four possible combinations.

Of the 7.8 million smoking cigars occasionally, 4.4 million--56 percent--were males whose single other form was cigarettes on a regular basis. However, about 1.6 million--21 percent--confined their smoking to occasional cigars only. Approximately another 1.0 million--13 percent--although smoking cigars occasionally, smoked both cigarettes and pipes regularly. Most of the remaining 10 percent of the occasional cigar smokers restricted their regular smoking to pipes or were also occasional smokers of cigarettes.

Males who are occasional cigar smokers account for a substantial share of the total cigar consumption. Nothing was learned from the survey of the number of cigars the occasional cigar smoker may average per week or month. The consumption of those who smoke cigars regularly was calculated (data on rates of regular smokers were available in the survey data) and subtracted from the national total as indicated by Internal Revenue Service statistics. The residual represents a rough estimate of the share which might be accounted for by the 7.8 million smokers who smoke cigars occasionally. Estimated on this basis, occasional cigar smokers smoke about a third of all cigars and average about 4 per week.

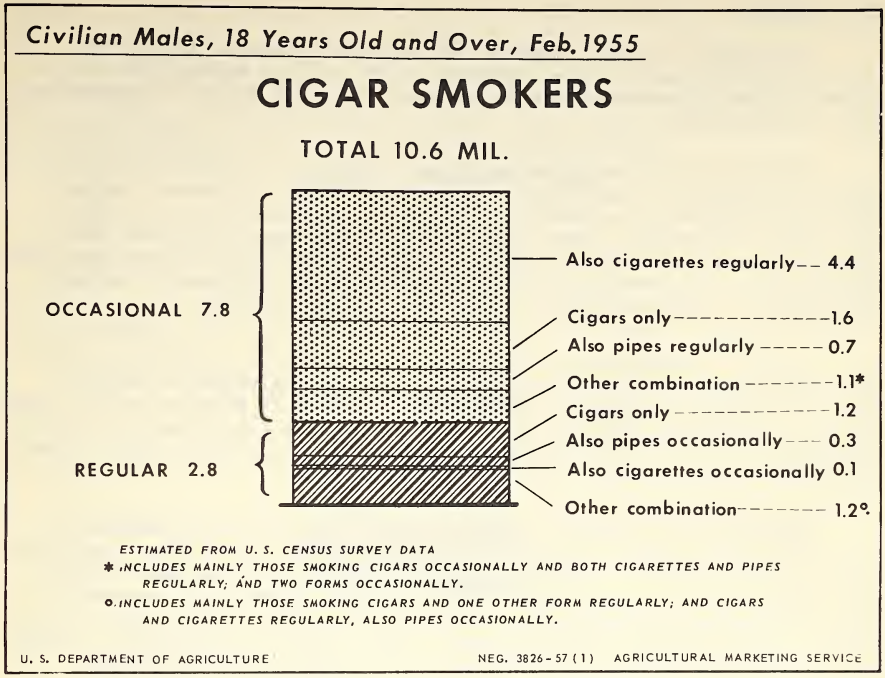

Figure 6.--Of the 10.6 million cigar smokers, a little over a fourth smoked cigars regularly (every day), the remaining nearly three-fourths, occasionally (not every day). Of the 2.8 million who smoked cigars regularly, about 1.2 million restricted their smoking to cigars alone, and the rest also smoked some other form regularly or occasionally. Among the 7.8 million who smoked cigars occasionally, about 4.4 million smoked cigars occasionally but confined their regular smoking to cigarettes only. About 1.8 million occasional cigar smokers smoked other combinations of forms. The remaining 1.6 million occasional cigar smokers smoked nothing else.

The substantial share of the cigar market represented by those smoking cigars occasionally is in sharp contrast with the situation in cigarettes where probably less than 1 percent of the total is smoked by occasional smokers.

Pipe Smokers

The smokers of pipes (regular and occasional) totaled 8.8 million. About 3.9 million smoked pipes regularly and 4.9 million smoked them occasionally--a 44-56 percentage split--compared with 26-74 for cigar smokers and 93-7 for cigarettes.

Of the 3.9 million who smoked pipes regularly, 1.1 million--28 percent--confined themselves to pipes alone. About 1.0 million--26 percent--smoked both cigarettes and pipes regularly and also an occasional cigar. Another 0.7 million--18 percent--smoked pipes regularly together with cigars occasionally. About 0.4 million--10 percent--smoked pipes regularly and cigarettes occasionally. The remaining 18 percent of the regular pipe smokers smoked both pipes and cigars regularly, or all three forms regularly.

Of the 4.9 million who smoked pipes occasionally, 3.6 million--73 percent--were males whose single other form was cigarettes smoked regularly. About 0.7 million--14 percent--confined their smoking to pipes on an occasional basis, not smoking in any other way. Most of the remaining 13 percent of the occasional pipe smokers were those who smoked cigars regularly or both cigars and cigarettes regularly.

Males who are occasional pipe smokers account for a much smaller share of the total market for pipe tobacco than do occasional cigar smokers of the total cigar market. Nothing on rates of smoking for occasional smokers was indicated in the survey data. Those recording themselves as smokers of pipes (or cigars or cigarettes) occasionally were merely indicating that they smoked "once in a while, not every day." Data on rates of smoking for regular pipe smokers were in terms of "pipefuls." The total number of pipefuls smoked by regular pipe smokers was calculated and then converted to pounds--assuming the average pipeful consists of about one-tenth of an ounce of tobacco. This calculated total poundage smoked by regular pipe smokers, when subtracted from the national total estimated from Internal Revenue Service data, leaves a remainder which may roughly indicate the consumption of those who smoke pipes occasionally. Estimated on this basis, occasional pipe smokers smoked approximately a tenth of all pipe tobacco--averaging 2 to 3 pipefuls a week.

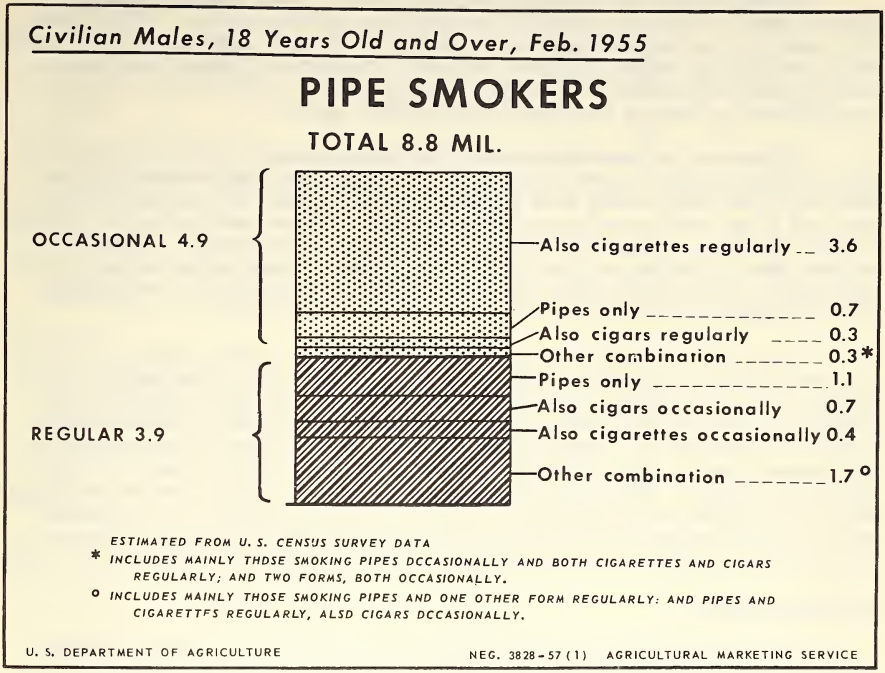

Figure 7.--Of the 8.8 million pipe smokers, 44 percent smoked pipes regularly (every day); the other 56 percent, occasionally (not every day). Of the 3.9 million who smoked pipes regularly, about 1.1 million restricted their smoking to pipes alone, while the rest also smoked some other form regularly or occasionally. Of this latter group, a large number smoked both pipes and cigarettes regularly and also cigars occasionally, or combined regular pipe smoking with occasional cigar smoking. Among the 4.9 million who smoked pipes occasionally, about 3.6 million confined their regular smoking to cigarettes only. About 0.6 million occasional pipe smokers smoked some other combination of forms and the remaining 0.7 million smoked pipes occasionally and nothing else.

Product Smoked by Regular and Occasional Smokers

Regular Smokers

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of male regular smokers by product smoked regularly, cross-classified with age and income. In the data for table 1, only those engaged in some form of regular smoking are considered; the three smoking groups--regular smokers of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes--are not mutually exclusive, that is, regular smokers of more than one product are included in each of the appropriate product groups.

Of the men who smoke regularly, the big majority in practically all income and age brackets smoke cigarettes. The exception occurs among regular smokers 65 and over, among whom somewhat less than half are cigarette smokers. Pipe and cigar smokers are proportionately more numerous among regular smokers in this age group compared with other age brackets. Conversely, cigarette smokers comprise about nine-tenths of all regular smokers under the age of 35. Cigar-smoking and pipe-smoking are more prevalent among regular smokers over 35, and especially, over 45.

The effect of age on product smoked regularly is more apparent than the effect of income. 5/ Only in a few instances are income effects in evidence, as, for example, the increased proportions of cigar smokers in the $7,000 and over bracket (attributable largely to the higher proportions among regular smokers 45-64 in this income bracket), and the higher proportions of pipe smokers among regular smokers reporting (1) no income of their own or (2) lower incomes. This lack of relationship between product smoked regularly and income (after age effects are taken into consideration) and the reasons why it is found particularly in the survey data relating to cigars and pipes, are discussed in detail in the section on "Smoking Status," beginning on p. 25.

Occasional Smokers

Survey data indicate approximately 15 million male occasional smokers in the United States in early 1955. About 4 million could be classified as strictly occasional smokers (principally of cigarettes or cigars); they did not smoke any product regularly. The remainder, approximately 11 million occasional smokers, also smoked one other product, or two others, regularly. The majority of these 11 million occasional male smokers were regular smokers of cigarettes.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of all male occasional smokers by product smoked occasionally, cross-classified with age and income. Only those engaged in some form of occasional smoking are considered. The three smoking groups--occasional smokers of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes--are not mutually exclusive. But here, unlike the case of regular smokers, relatively little duplication exists among the different product groups.

5/ Where the term "effect" is used throughout this report, it refers to the association between smoking characteristics and the other variables considered, such as income and age.

Table 1.--Percentage distribution of male smokers 18 years and over, by product smoked regularly 1/

Age group and product smoked regularly	Income class									All incomes
	With money income								No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:										
Cigarettes	96	95	96	88	2/	2/	3/	93	88	92
Cigars	0	3	1	2	2/	2/	3/	2	0	2
Pipe	4	2	3	10	2/	2/	3/	5	12	6
All regular smokers, 18-24	100	100	100	100	2/	2/	3/	100	100	100
25-34 years:										
Cigarettes	93	94	90	89	87	91	2/	90	2/	90
Cigars	4	1	4	5	6	5	2/	5	2/	5
Pipe	3	5	6	6	7	4	2/	5	2/	5
All regular smokers, 25-34	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100	2/	100
35-44 years:										
Cigarettes	86	86	83	86	83	85	86	84	2/	85
Cigars	6	8	5	7	8	5	7	7	2/	6
Pipe	8	6	12	7	9	10	7	9	2/	9
All regular smokers, 35-44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
45-54 years:										
Cigarettes	77	86	83	80	80	75	76	79	2/	79
Cigars	4	9	8	9	9	14	16	10	2/	10
Pipe	19	5	9	11	11	11	8	11	2/	11
All regular smokers, 45-54	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
55-64 years:										
Cigarettes	68	68	72	69	71	73	61	69	2/	68
Cigars	13	12	13	15	16	10	24	14	2/	15
Pipe	19	20	15	16	13	17	15	17	2/	17
All regular smokers, 55-64	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
65 and over:										
Cigarettes	44	41	50	66	4/55	5/	5/	48	32	46
Cigars	18	24	16	21	4/16	5/	5/	19	15	19
Pipe	38	35	34	13	4/29	5/	5/	33	53	35
All regular smokers, 65 and over	100	100	100	100	4/100	5/	5/	100	100	100
All ages:										
Cigarettes	73	77	81	83	81	82	78	80	66	79
Cigars	9	10	7	8	9	8	13	9	9	9
Pipe	18	13	12	9	10	10	9	11	25	12
All regular smokers, all ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Regular smokers of more than one product are included in appropriate product groups. For example, smokers who regularly smoke both cigarettes and cigars comprise part of the cigarette group and also part of the cigar group.

2/ Too few cases in sample. Combining the cases in the 25-64 age groups in the "No money income" class results in the following distribution: Cigarettes, 77 percent; cigars, 10 percent; pipes, 13 percent.

3/ No persons in sample.

4/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.

5/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class because of insufficient cases.

Table 2.--Percentage distribution of male smokers 18 years and over, by product smoked occasionally 1/

Age group and product smoked occasionally	Income class									All incomes
	With money income								No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:										
Cigarettes	31	25	2	20	2/	2/	3/	20	36	21
Cigars	38	42	52	41	2/	2/	3/	44	22	42
Pipe	31	33	46	39	2/	2/	3/	36	42	37
All occasional smokers, 18-24	100	100	100	100	2/	2/	3/	100	100	100
25-34 years:										
Cigarettes	9	11	7	15	9	11	2/	11	2/	11
Cigars	50	54	53	54	53	48	2/	52	2/	52
Pipe	41	35	40	31	38	41	2/	37	2/	37
All occasional smokers, 25-34	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100	2/	100
35-44 years:										
Cigarettes	24	14	11	12	11	9	6	11	2/	11
Cigars	52	45	54	54	55	51	50	52	2/	52
Pipe	24	41	35	34	34	40	44	37	2/	37
All occasional smokers, 35-44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
45-54 years:										
Cigarettes	16	11	16	10	10	17	9	13	2/	13
Cigars	57	48	54	63	53	47	54	54	2/	54
Pipe	27	41	30	27	37	36	37	33	2/	33
All occasional smokers, 45-54	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
55-64 years:										
Cigarettes	32	15	18	16	12	17	12	18	2/	18
Cigars	41	52	51	55	53	59	63	53	2/	52
Pipe	27	33	31	29	35	24	25	29	2/	30
All occasional smokers, 55-64	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
65 and over:										
Cigarettes	17	23	22	14	4/0	5/	5/	18	4	19
Cigars	58	54	62	72	4/69	5/	5/	60	89	60
Pipe	25	23	16	14	4/31	5/	5/	22	7	21
All occasional smokers, 65 and over	100	100	100	100	4/100	5/	5/	100	100	100
All ages:										
Cigarettes	21	17	13	13	10	12	9	13	23	14
Cigars	51	50	54	56	54	50	54	53	50	53
Pipe	28	33	33	31	36	38	37	34	27	33
All occasional smokers, all ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Occasional smokers of more than one product are included in appropriate product groups. For example, smokers who occasionally smoke both cigarettes and cigars comprise part of the cigarette group and also part of the cigar group. However, the duplication among product groups is relatively small.
2/ Too few cases in sample. Combining the cases in the 25-64 age groups in the "No money income" class results in the following distribution: cigarettes, 30 percent; cigars, 32 percent; pipe, 38 percent.
3/ No persons in sample. 4/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class because of insufficient cases.

The table serves to show the predominance of occasional cigar and pipe smoking compared with occasional smoking of cigarettes, especially in the 25-54 age groups. As indicated in the section that follows, these are the age groups which contain the highest proportions of regular cigarette smokers.

The percentage distribution does not appear to be affected by level of income. This is confirmed by detailed analyses.

SMOKING STATUS

Regular Smokers

Cigarettes, Male Smokers

Age.--All but 4 percent of the males 18 years and over reported receiving some money income during 1954. Of those who received income, 53 percent smoked cigarettes regularly. Of those not having any money income (chiefly students and aged dependents), 30 percent smoked cigarettes regularly. The proportion of cigarette smokers (all ages combined) increases from 39 percent in the lowest income group--under $1,000--to between 55 and 60 percent in the four separate groups with incomes ranging from $2,000 to $7,000. The proportion declines to 51 percent for those receiving $7,000 and over.

Table 3.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	45.9	55.9	61.4	61.3	2/	2/	3/	54.7	28.0	51.3
25-34	59.9	65.3	69.6	66.4	60.5	65.1	2/	64.0	( )	63.7
35-44	67.2	60.0	60.8	62.5	65.2	61.5	59.2	62.3	( )	62.2
45-54	57.5	60.5	57.3	57.5	60.7	53.7	56.1	57.5	(42.0)	56.9
55-64	39.4	47.3	42.4	45.8	53.7	43.5	35.6	44.3	( )	43.5
65 & over	18.0	21.8	31.4	33.2	4/27.9	5/	5/	23.1	15.8	22.2
All ages	39.3	49.0	55.8	58.4	59.9	57.8	51.0	53.4	29.9	52.6

1/ Based on full sample; not adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response. 2/ Too few cases in sample. 3/ No persons in sample. 4/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Age appears to be the most important factor affecting the percentage of males who smoke cigarettes regularly. A statistical analysis of the relationship of the proportions of regular smokers to income and age showed only a slight effect of income. The most important factor was the difference in age from 30, the mid-value of the 25-34 age interval in which the highest proportion of regular smokers appears to exist. Nearly three-fourths of the total variation existing in proportions of regular smokers was associated with this age factor, after allowing for the effect of income. Only 28 percent of the total variation was associated with an income factor, after allowing for the effect of age. (See p.177 for details of the analysis.)

While there is considerable residual variance from the line of average relationship, results of the analysis imply the following changes in the percentage of regular cigarette smokers, after allowing for the effects of income:

Age	Difference from preceding age	Age	Difference from preceding age
Years	Percentage points	Years	Percentage points
20	---	50	-3.6
25	3.1	55	-5.0
30	2.0	60	-6.4
35	.6	65	-7.7
40	-.8	70	-9.2
45	-2.2		

These data indicate that, after adjusting for the effect of income, the proportion of males smoking cigarettes regularly rises to age 30 and remains at peak levels between 30 and 40. It falls after 40 at an accelerating rate, dropping most sharply after age 50. This is shown graphically in the lower section of figure 8.

Separate analyses by age confirm the minimal effect of income on proportions of smokers among the groups containing the highest percentages of regular smokers. Results indicate that the closest association between the two variables exists in the youngest (18-24) and oldest (65 and over) groups. The lack of relationship is especially pronounced in the two age groups 35-54 (figure 9). (Details of the analyses are on p. 178.)

Region.--The percentage of males who regularly smoke cigarettes does not differ significantly from region to region, ranging narrowly from 52 percent to 54 percent. Examination of the data by income class indicates few statistically significant differences between regions, but more significant differences between income classes within regions. (See appendix table 111.)

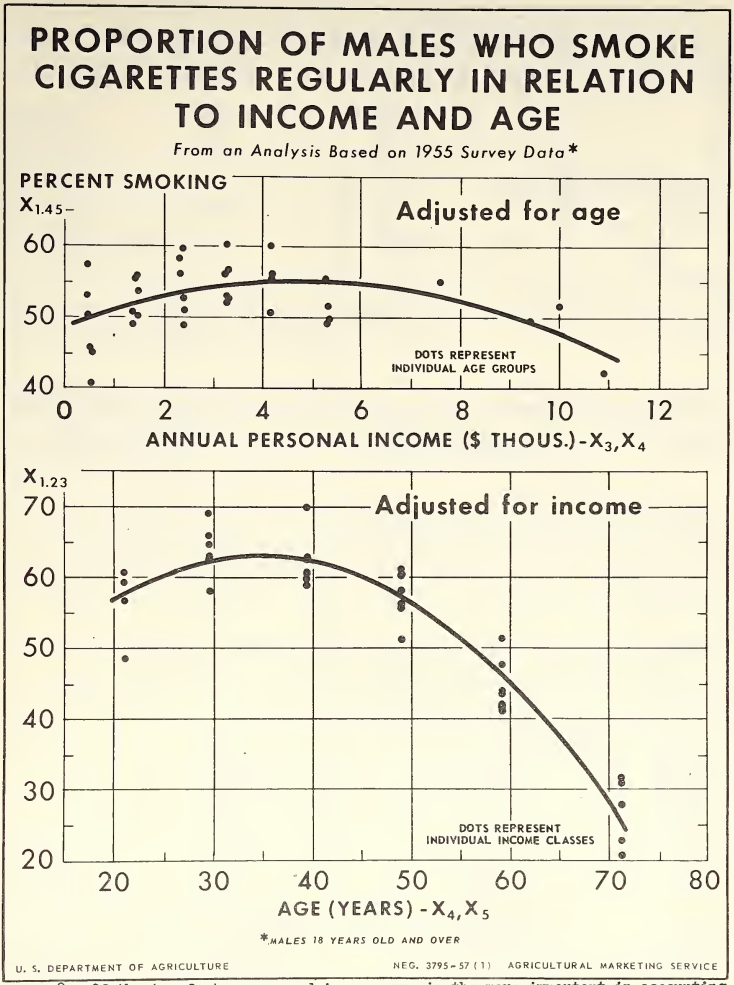

Figure 8.--Of the two factors age and income, age is the more important in accounting for the variation in proportion of males who smoke cigarettes regularly. This factor explains about three-fourths of the total variation, after allowing for the effect of income. The percentage of regular smokers rises to age 30, remains relatively stable through 40, and falls after 40 at an accelerating rate, after allowing for the effect of income. Considering all males, there is a slight relationship between level of income and the proportion of regular cigarette smokers, after allowing for the effect of age. The peak percentages occur in the middle income brackets, but decline at higher income level.

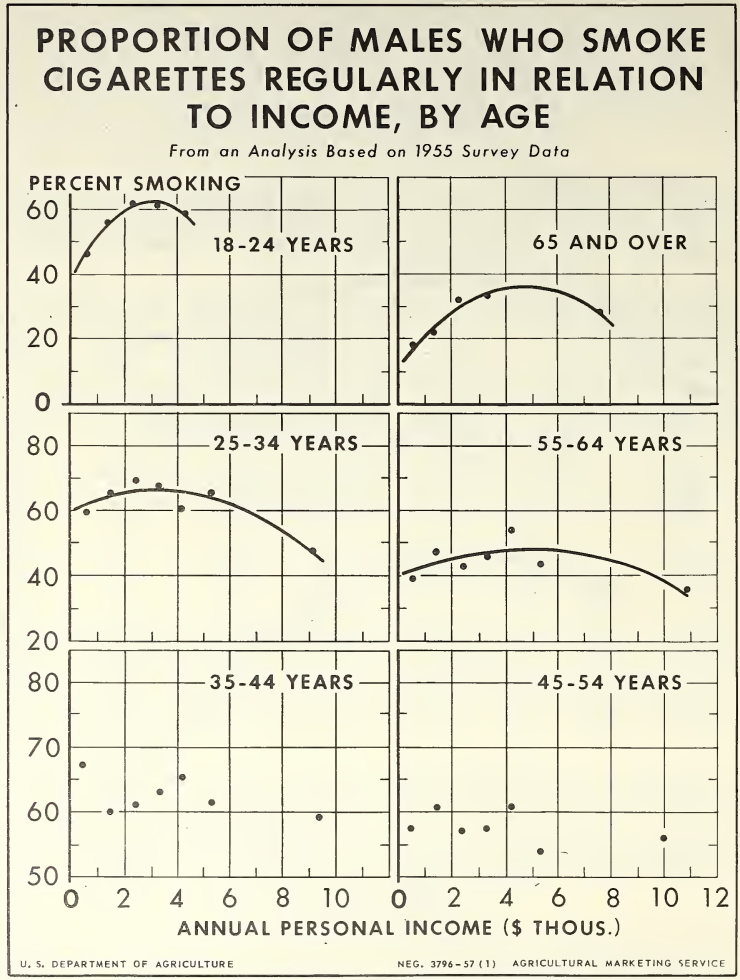

Figure 9.--Among males in each age group except 35-54, the percentage of regular cigarette smokers increases with rising income up to a point, and then declines. The closest association of income with proportions of smokers appears to exist among those 18-24 and 65 and over. Among males 35-54, there does not appear to be a clear relationship of proportions of smokers and level of income.

Table 4.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	40	35	42	36
$1,000- 1,999	52	41	54	45
2,000- 2,999	58	49	62	46
3,000- 3,999	62	56	63	46
4,000- 4,999	62	59	60	59
5,000- 6,999	55	61	58	54
7,000 and over	46	58	42	58
All 1/	53	52	54	52

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.

Residence.--Proportionately fewer farm men smoke cigarettes regularly than either urban or rural nonfarm men. Only 43 percent of men living on farms are regular cigarette smokers, as against nearly 55 percent urban and 52 percent rural nonfarm residents. Lowest percentages are found among farm men in nearly all income classes.

In each place of residence, the proportion is lowest among those reporting no income of their own, but increases up to the $4,000 or $5,000 class. The proportion among urban and rural nonfarm men declines at higher incomes, duplicating the pattern found in the age-income relationship.

Table 5.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	34	24	24
Under $1,000	38	41	40
$1,000- 1,999	52	49	42
2,000- 2,999	55	62	47
3,000- 3,999	60	58	52
4,000- 4,999	61	57	1/53
5,000- 6,999	58	57	2/
7,000 and over	51	52	2/
All 3/	55	52	43

1/ $4,000 and over. 2/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class because of insufficient cases. 3/ Based on full sample.

Occupation.--Occupations containing the highest proportions of regular cigarette smokers include operatives (62 percent); craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (61 percent); salesworkers (59 percent); and laborers (58 percent). Relatively high percentages are found also among clerical workers and service workers. Proportionately fewest regular cigarette smokers are found among managerial and professional persons (52 percent and 45 percent, respectively) and among farmers and farm workers (44 percent).

Income difference has little bearing on this ordering of the occupations. Occupations with proportionately numerous regular cigarette smokers are characterized by high percentages in each income class. Similarly, those with proportionately fewest smokers in the main have the lowest percentages in each income class.

Table 6.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	41	48	43	45	45
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	48	58	54	46	52
Clerical and kindred	56	53	2/60	3/	56
Salesworkers	51	52	2/66	3/	59
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	64	61	64	61	61
Operatives and kindred workers	60	66	65	68	62
Service workers, except private household	51	4/60	5/	5/	56
Laborers, except farm and mine	60	4/58	5/	5/	58
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers	43	4/45	5/	5/	44

1/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class. 4/ $3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Industry.--Industries in which lowest proportions of regular cigarette smokers are found include professional and related services, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Industries which also appear to have lower percentages than most others are finance, insurance, and real estate; public

administration; and personal services. Percentages for other industries range between 57 and 62 as indicated below:

Major industry group	Percentage of male regular cigarette smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	44
Mining	61
Construction	62
Manufacturing	60
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	60
Wholesale and retail trade	58
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52
Business and repair services	57
Personal services	54
Professional and related services	42
Public administration	53

Cigarettes, Female Smokers

Age.--There was no marked difference in the percentage of regular cigarette smokers among women with income compared with those without income. About 47 percent of females over 18 received some money income in 1954. Survey data indicate that approximately a fourth of these regularly smoked cigarettes, and around the same proportion with no income of their own, predominantly housewives, also were regular cigarette smokers.

Among females with incomes of less than $1,000, 18 percent were regular smokers; among those with higher incomes, proportions range from 28-29 percent in the $1,000 to $3,000 groups to 32 percent for those receiving $3,000 and over.

Table 7.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over	$4,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	25.8	28.5	28.3	2/	2/	28.2	29.3	29.7
25-34	37.9	41.6	40.0	39.0	(40.4)	39.4	33.7	35.8
35-44	30.6	39.4	30.9	38.0	( )	34.3	30.8	32.4
45-54	19.3	29.6	26.1	29.2	(28.8)	25.2	21.1	22.9
55-64	7.4	15.1	11.1	16.5	( )	11.2	8.5	10.9
65 and over	2.6	3.1	11.1	2/	2/	3.9	2.5	3.5
All ages	18.1	29.0	27.9	32.5	32.4	24.7	23.6	24.5

1/ Based on full sample; not adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response. 2/ Too few cases in sample.

Considered from the standpoint of age, some marked differences are found in the proportions of women who smoke. Of those 18-24 years old about 30 percent smoke, with comparatively little difference in individual income classes or even among those with no income. The 25-34 age group contains the largest proportion of regular cigarette smokers--36 percent--with generally little variation according to income. Of women in this age group with money income, 39 percent regularly smoke cigarettes, but the proportion declines significantly among those with no money income. In the next three age brackets--35 through 64--the proportions of women smokers in the $1,000-$1,999 group are appreciably higher than the proportions among those receiving less than $1,000, but a decrease is indicated in the next higher income class. The percentage of female smokers in most income classes declines rather sharply in age brackets above 44 years.

Region.--In the West and Northeast, the proportions of females who are regular smokers of cigarettes are higher than in the other two regions. In the West and Northeast, the proportions of all women--with and without income of their own--are 30 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The lowest proportion is found in the South--20 percent.

The largest percentages generally appear among those with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 and among those with incomes of $3,000 and over. The percentages in the "no income" class are higher than those in the "under $1,000" class.

Differences between regions and differences between income classes appear to be about equally important in accounting for total variation in proportions of women who regularly smoke cigarettes. (See appendix table 112.)

Table 8.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	27	23	19	28
Under $1,000	24	16	15	19
$1,000- 1,999	30	33	24	30
2,000- 2,999	29	30	18	37
3,000 and over	37	31	24	38
All 1/	27	24	20	30

1/ Based on full sample.

Residence.--The most striking feature shown in table 9 is the low proportion of farm women smoking cigarettes regularly (10 percent), contrasted with the proportion among urban and rural nonfarm women (27 and 23 percent, respectively).

The pattern among rural nonfarm women is generally similar to that of urban women. In both groups, the proportion drops from approximately a fourth in the "no income" class to around a fifth in the "under $1,000" class. It rises sharply in the next income class ($1,000 to $2,000) and generally ranges from 30 to 34 percent in classes of $1,000 and over.

Table 9.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	27	23	10
Under $1,000	19	19	11
$1,000- 1,999	30	33	1/
2,000- 2,999	30	22	2/
3,000 and over	33	34	2/
4,000 and over	32	---	2/
All 3/	27	23	10

1/ $1,000 and over. 2/ Combined with $1,000-$1,999 class. 3/ Based on full sample.

Occupation.--The highest proportion of regular cigarette smokers--about a third--is found in the combined group clerical and sales workers which consists chiefly of clerical workers, and among service workers. These occupations have the highest proportions in all income classes. The lowest proportion--around a fifth--exists among private household workers, most of whom reported incomes of less than $1,000 a year.

Considering all gainfully employed women, 22 percent of those with incomes of less than $1,000 smoke cigarettes regularly as against 33 percent for those receiving $3,000 and over.

Table 10.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000 2,999	$3,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	----- 22 -------		19	28	26
Clerical and salesworkers	28	34	32	36	33
Operatives and kindred workers	17	26	25	36	28
Private household workers	20	---------- 24 ----------			20
Service workers except private household	30	33	------33--------		33
All occupations 2/	22	30	29	33	29

1/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample. 2/ Includes the following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons involved: Farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, etc.; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; and laborers, except farm and mine.

Industry.--There appears to be proportionately fewer women who are regular cigarette smokers in the personal services and professional and related services industries. Percentages for the other industries listed in appendix tables are similar, as shown in the following tabulation:

Major industry group	Percentage of female regular cigarette smokers
	Percent
Manufacturing	31
Wholesale and retail trade	32
Personal services	24
Professional and related services	26
Public administration	32
Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries 1/	9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities 1/	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate 1/	33
Business and repair services 1/	36

1/ Not listed in appendix tables because of insufficient sample cases to show income detail.

Based on the full sample, 29 percent of all employed women (all industries) regularly smoke cigarettes, compared with 22 percent for women who are not employed. This comparison should be distinguished from that presented in the age-income discussion, showing approximately equal proportions of smokers--24-25 percent--among women with income and those with no income. A substantial number of women receiving income derive it from such sources as pensions, annuities, and investments, not from wages or other earnings. At the time of the survey, such persons numbered approximately 8½ million.

The higher percentage of regular smokers among employed females may indicate a greater tendency towards smoking on the part of women working away from home than of housewives and others mainly occupied at home. On the other hand, the higher percentage may be an age phenomenon, as a larger proportion of employed women probably fall in the age span in which the highest percentages of smokers are found.

Cigars

Age.--Among all males with money income, 6 percent regularly smoke cigars. The proportion among males in the "no income class," weighted heavily by men 55 years and older, is 4 percent.

Table 11.-- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars regularly, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	0	1.4	0.7	1.8	1/	1/	2/	1.0	0	1.0
25-34	2.7	.5	2.7	3.9	4.5	3.9	1/	3.2	( )	3.1
35-44	5.0	5.7	3.6	4.8	6.4	3.9	5.1	4.8	(5.4)	4.8
45-54	3.1	6.0	5.2	6.0	7.1	9.7	12.1	7.4	( )	7.5
55-64	7.7	8.6	7.5	10.3	12.0	6.1	14.1	9.2	( )	9.4
65 & over	7.2	12.3	10.2	10.6	3/8.4	4/	4/	9.3	7.2	9.2
All ages	4.9	6.3	4.8	5.8	6.7	5.6	8.5	6.0	4.1	5.8

1/ Too few cases in sample.
2/ No persons in sample.
3/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.
4/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

The proportion varies from 5 percent among those receiving less than $1,000 to 8½ percent among those in the $7,000 and over class. The association of proportion smoking with income appears most pronounced in the two age groups including men 45-64. In the 45-54 age group, the percentage regularly smoking cigars increases from 3 percent for those receiving less than $1,000 to 12 percent for those receiving $7,000 and over. In the 55-64 age group, the comparable increases are from 8 percent to 14 percent.

Survey data show clearer evidence of a relationship of cigar smoking with age than with income. The proportion smoking cigars rises as age advances, and the highest percentages are generally found among those 45 years and older. Among men in this age group, 8½ percent regularly smoke cigars compared with a little more than 3 percent for those under 45.

Statistical analysis of the relationship between the percentage of regular cigar smokers and income and age tends to confirm the importance of age as a determing factor. Results show that the proportion rises as income increases, after allowing for the effect of age, and it rises as age increases, after allowing for the effect of income. But 73 percent of the total variation in proportions regularly smoking cigars is associated with average age, after allowing for the effect of income. Only 28 percent of the total variation is associated with the level of income, after allowing for the effect of age. The two factors explain 77 percent of the variation. Results of the analysis are shown graphically in figure 10. (For details of the analysis, see p. 180.)

The wide variation in prices and sizes of cigars may be one reason for the apparent lack of close relationship between income and percentage of males regularly smoking cigars. Among certain of the lower income groups, cigar smoking is preferred for prestige or for occupational reasons. The varying quality of cigars as a complicating factor is discussed elsewhere in this bulletin in connection with the analysis of rates of cigar smoking, beginning on p. 74.

Region.- Considering males of all incomes, the Northeast has the largest percentage of regular cigar smokers (7 percent), while the West has the smallest percentage (4 percent). In income classes of $2,000 and over, there is a tendency for the Northeast to have proportionately more and the West to have proportionately less regular cigar smokers than the other regions.

Statistical analysis provides substantiating evidence that the percent- of males who regularly smoke cigars varies significantly between regions. Analysis indicates, however, that considered as a set, percentages by income classes within regions do not differ by a statistically significant amount. Judging from statistical measures obtained, variation between regions is apparently more pronounced than between income classes. (See appendix table 113.)

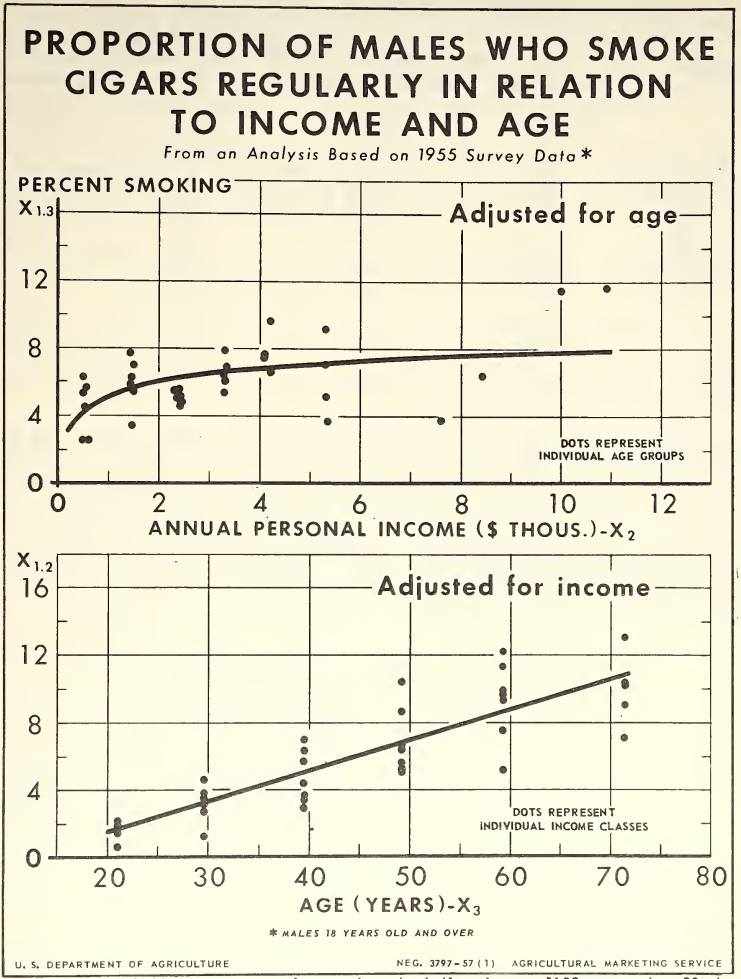

Figure 10.--Age differences are much more important than income differences in affecting the proportions of males who smoke cigars regularly. The age factor explained nearly three-fourths of the total variation, after allowing for the effect of income. The percentage of regular cigar smokers rises with increasing age, after allowing for the effect of income. There is a slight relationship between the percentage of regular cigar smokers and income, after allowing for the effect of age. Proportions are largest at the higher income levels.

Table 12.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars regularly, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	6.0	6.7	3.1	6.3
$1,000- 1,999	6.8	7.0	5.2	6.2
2,000- 2,999	6.4	3.6	5.0	2.0
3,000- 3,999	7.3	4.7	5.6	3.9
4,000- 4,999	10.2	4.9	6.8	2.9
5,000- 6,999	5.0	6.2	7.7	2.2
7,000 and over	9.8	6.2	10.5	6.4
All 1/	7.3	5.5	5.4	4.1

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Residence.- The largest proportion of regular cigar smokers (6½ percent) is found among men in urban areas. The lowest proportion (about 3 percent) is found among men on farms. The proportion among rural nonfarm men--5½ percent--is closer to the urban percentage than it is to the farm figure.

In the main, place of residence appears to be more pronounced as the cause of variation than income differences. Among urban men, the percentage of regular cigar smokers in the class of $7,000 and over (10 percent) is higher than in other income classes.

Table 13.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars regularly, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	4.4	3.0	3.1
Under $1,000	6.9	4.1	2.6
$1,000- 1,999	7.1	7.1	3.0
2,000- 2,999	5.6	3.8	2.9
3,000- 3,999	5.4	6.7	4.7
4,000- 4,999	6.9	7.0	1/1.7
5,000- 6,999	5.4	2/5.4	3/
7,000 and over	10.1	4/	3/
All	6.5	5.6	2.8

1/ $4,000 and over. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class. 4/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class.

Occupation.--Survey data indicate that the highest proportions of regular cigar smokers (about 9 percent) are found in such widely different occupations as managers, officials, and proprietors on the one hand, and service workers on the other. The lowest proportions (from 3 to 6 percent) are found among farmers and farm managers, operatives, clerical workers, and sales workers.

Only in a few instances within occupations does there appear to be a significant association in proportions smoking with income. But varying quality, as well as other determining factors such as age, undoubtedly are complications that obscure income relationship.

Table 14.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars regularly, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	2.0	8.7	5.2	8.2	6.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	8.0	6.0	8.5	12.5	8.9
Clerical and kindred	3.6	6.8	2/2.7	3/	5.1
Salesworkers	6.3	8.9	2/2.3	3/	5.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5.8	6.4	5.2	7.9	6.1
Operatives and kindred workers	3.4	4.3	4.6	---	3.9
Service workers, except private household	11.5	4/6.1	5/	5/	8.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	3.6	4/8.7	5/	5/	6.1
Farmers and farm managers 6/	3.1	4/4.4	5/	5/	3.3

1/ Includes those with no income.
2/ $5,000 and over.
3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class.
4/ $3,000 and over.
5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.
6/ No regular cigar smokers were reported among farm laborers and foremen in the income sample.

Industry.--Percentages of regular cigar smokers in the various industries are too close to detect statistically significant differences among many of them. Proportions are apparently highest in (1) finance, insurance, and real estate; (2) public administration; and (3) business and repair

services. They appear to be lowest in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and in mining, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Major industry group	Percentage of regular cigar smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3
Mining	4
Construction	7
Manufacturing	5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6
Wholesale and retail trade	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10
Business and repair services	8
Personal services	6
Professional and related services	5
Public administration	8

Pipes

Age.--Regular smokers of pipes apparently consist of two groups: (1) Those who smoke pipes primarily for economic reasons. Generally pipe smoking is the least expensive form of smoking. Predominant in this group are men 45 years of age and over with incomes of less than $2,000 a year. (2) Those who regularly smoke pipes because they favor this form for other than economic reasons. This group consists, among others, of professional, managerial, or similar higher-income persons who smoke pipes either exclusively or in combination with other forms.

Owing to this apparent dichotomy, it is difficult to discern a uniform effect of income on proportions of regular pipe smokers. Though summary percentages for "all ages" in table 15 suggest an inverse relationship between pipe smoking and income, they reflect differences in age as well as income. Older men, among whom pipe smoking is more prevalent, tend to predominate in the "no income" and lower-income classes.

Table 15.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes regularly, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	2.1	1.3	1.7	6.8	1/	1/	2/	3.2	3.9	3.4
25-34	1.8	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.8	2.8	1/	3.7	( )	3.8
35-44	6.0	4.1	9.2	4.8	7.0	7.4	4.9	6.6	( )	6.4
45-54	13.8	3.8	6.3	8.0	8.4	8.0	6.1	7.7	(7.2)	7.8
55-64	10.8	14.0	9.1	10.7	9.5	10.1	8.8	10.6	( )	10.6
65 and over	15.6	18.5	21.0	6.3	3/14.8	4/	4/	16.1	26.4	16.8
All ages	9.9	8.5	8.2	6.4	7.3	7.1	6.2	7.6	11.3	7.8

1/ Too few cases in sample. 2/ No persons in sample. 3/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over. 4/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Of all males with income, about 8 percent smoke pipes regularly compared with 11 percent among those with no income. Among those receiving less than $1,000, about 10 percent regularly smoke pipes; in the $7,000 and over bracket, the proportion is 6 percent.

Within age groups, among those 18-44 no clear association appears between proportions smoking and income. Among those 45 and over, the highest percentages generally appear in income classes of less than $2,000. There is relatively little variation at incomes above this level among those 45-64. The highest proportion of regular pipe smokers--26 percent--appears to be among men 65 and over reporting no money income.

Like cigar smoking, pipe smoking is more prevalent among older men. Within income classes, the proportion regularly smoking pipes tends to increase with age, and the higher proportions are usually found among those 55 and over.

The importance of age as a factor affecting the proportion of men smoking pipes regularly is shown by statistical analysis. Results show that the percentage increases with age. The age factor explained about two-thirds of the variation in proportions smoking pipes regularly, after allowing for the effect of income. Differences in income had no statistically significant effect, although the derived sign suggests that the proportion who regularly smoke pipes goes down with increasing income (figure 11). (See p. 181 for details of the analysis.)

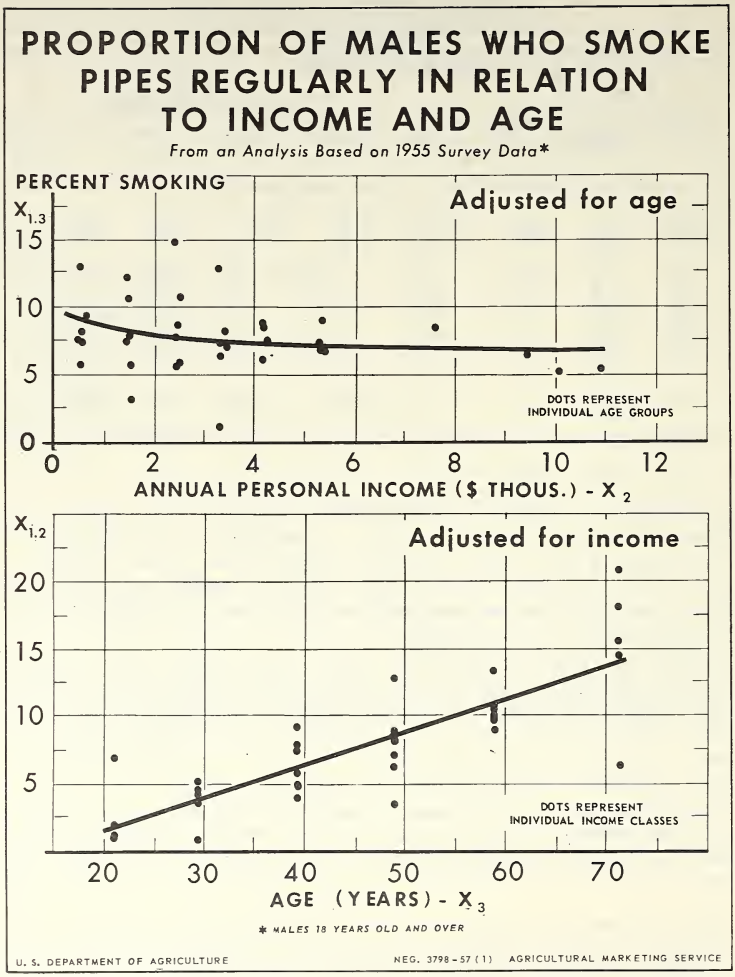

Figure 11.--Age is the most influential factor affecting the proportion of males who smoke pipes regularly. This factor explained two-thirds of the total variation, after allowing for the effect of income. The percentage of regular pipe smokers rises with increasing age, after allowing for the effect of income. There is little relationship between the percentage of regular pipe smokers and income, after allowing for the effect of age.

Region.--The North Central and Northeast regions have the highest proportions of regular pipe smokers, 9 percent and 8½ percent, respectively. The West and South have the lowest, about 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively. The North Central and Northeast regions show some tendency to have the highest percentages in individual income classes.

Comparison of individual pairs of percentages provides some evidence of statistically significant differences between regions in a number of instances. Statistical tests indicate that considered as a set, percentages by income class differ significantly between regions. Although within regions there are statistically significant differences between some individual pairs of percentages, considered as a set, differences between income classes are not statistically significant. (See appendix table 114.)

Table 16.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes regularly, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	8.3	13.8	8.0	9.9
$1,000-1,999	12.0	12.0	4.4	6.0
2,000-2,999	9.3	9.9	5.5	8.9
3,000-3,999	7.0	7.1	6.6	3.9
4,000-4,999	10.0	6.6	5.4	6.3
5,000-6,999	6.4	6.5	6.7	8.7
7,000-and over	4.1	9.1	1.6	8.9
All 1/	8.5	9.1	5.9	7.2

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Residence.--The highest proportion of regular pipe smokers--10 percent --is found among farm men. Among rural nonfarm and urban residents, the proportions are 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

In income classes under $4,000, there is a suggestion that the proportions of regular pipe smokers decline with increasing degree of urbanization. Although in each residence, the percentages are generally highest among those with incomes under $2,000, they are largest among rural farm men in these income classes. In each residence, proportionately more regular pipe smokers are among those with no income of their own than among almost any other income category.

Table 17.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes regularly, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	11.3	10.4	11.7
Under $1,000	7.5	9.9	13.0
$1,000- 1,999	7.7	9.0	10.5
2,000- 2,999	8.2	8.9	7.2
3,000- 3,999	5.8	7.7	9.7
4,000- 4,999	7.0	7.4	1/5.9
5,000- 6,999	7.5	5.7	2/
7,000 and over	6.4	3.0	2/
All	7.3	8.0	10.4

1/ $4,000 and over.
2/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Occupation.--Except in the case of farmers and farm workers, survey data do not indicate any significant occupational differences in proportions of those smoking pipes regularly, when all income classes combined are considered. Whereas 10 percent of farmers and farm workers regularly smoke pipes, the proportion among the other occupations ranges fairly narrowly between 5 and 7 percent.

Within occupations, no clear relation with income appears, except for some indication of an inverse relation for salesworkers.

Table 18.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes regularly, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	8.7	3.7	8.1	5.7	6.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5.2	6.7	6.9	7.7	6.4
Clerical and kindred	4.0	6.4	2/3.2	3/	5.3
Salesworkers	9.6	3.1	2/4.2	3/	5.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.9	6.7	7.3	4.3	6.7
Operatives and kindred workers	5.1	7.6	8.1	4.2	6.8
Service workers, except private households	7.1	4/5.9	5/	5/	6.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	7.2	4/4.9	5/	5/	6.1
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers	11.0	4/7.4	5/	5/	10.0

1/ Includes those with no income. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class. 4/$3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Industry.--The highest proportion of regular pipe smokers (10 percent) is found in the industry classified as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, the lowest (3 percent) in the personal services industry. Little difference is found in percentages in the other industries, which amount to 6 or 7 percent as indicated in the following tabulation:

Major industry group	Percentage of regular pipe smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	10
Mining	6
Construction	6
Manufacturing	7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7
Wholesale and retail trade	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6
Business and repair services	6
Personal services	3
Professional and related services	7
Public administration	6

Occasional Smokers

Cigarettes, Male Smokers

The percentage of men who smoke cigarettes occasionally does not appear to be associated with level of income, or differences in age, regional location, urban-rural residence, occupation, or industry. Considered by age, percentages generally range narrowly between 3 and 5 percent. Results from a statistical analysis show that age differences have no effect whatsoever, after allowing for the effect of income, and income differences account for only a small part of the total variation--about 11 percent. (See p.178 for details of the analysis.)

Table 19.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	6.5	5.8	.7	7.0	2/	2/	3/	5.2	4.3	5.1
25-34	2.8	3.2	1.9	4.7	3.6	4.7	2/	3.8	( )	3.6
35-44	5.6	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	( )	3.9
45-54	4.4	2.3	5.6	3.5	3.6	6.5	3.8	4.3	(6.4)	4.4
55-64	9.4	2.8	5.0	5.0	3.4	4.1	2.9	4.9	( )	4.8
65 and over	3.7	5.8	7.9	2.4	---	---	---	4.3	1.0	4.6
All ages	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2

1/ Based on full sample.
2/ Too few cases in sample.
3/ No persons in sample.

Considered by region, percentages for "all incomes" range from about 4 to 4 1/2 percent. Statistical analysis confirms that differences between regions and between income classes are not statistically significant. (See appendix table 115.)

Table 20.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	5.5	4.2	5.7	5.6
$1,000- 1,999	7.9	3.6	2.9	2.2
2,000- 2,999	4.1	3.9	3.2	6.9
3,000- 3,999	5.0	3.7	3.7	6.2
4,000- 4,999	3.5	3.6	4.2	2.3
5,000- 6,999	4.1	2.8	8.7	4.5
7,000 and over	5.0	2.1	3.7	1.3
All 1/	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.3

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.

Table 21.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	3.1	1.5	8.6
Under $1,000	5.2	3.5	6.3
$1,000- 1,999	3.9	4.6	4.3
2,000- 2,999	4.7	3.0	2.6
3,000- 3,999	5.2	1.9	5.4
4,000- 4,999	3.3	4.1	1/1.7
5,000- 6,999	3.7	9.2	2/
7,000 and over	3.1	3.4	2/
All 3/	4.3	4.1	4.6

1/ $4,000 and over. 2/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class. 3/ Based on full sample.

Table 22.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	4.8	4.7	6.2	4.9	4.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4.1	4.5	5.6	2.4	3.9
Clerical and kindred	3.5	4.2	2/1.4	3/	3.8
Salesworkers	5.1	4.0	2/3.8	3/	4.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.3	4.1	5.0	1.3	3.9
Operatives and kindred workers	3.5	4.4	2.2	7.0	3.9
Service workers, except private household	5.1	4/1.9	5/	5/	3.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	6.1	4/3.9	5/	5/	5.4
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers	4.7	4/3.7	5/	5/	4.6

1/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class. 4/ $3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Considered by industry, proportions range narrowly between 3 and 5 percent, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Major industry group	Percentage of male occasional cigarette smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5
Mining	3
Construction	5
Manufacturing	4
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4
Wholesale and retail trade	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5
Business and repair services	5
Personal services	5
Professional and related services	5
Public administration	4

Cigarettes, Female Smokers

Age.--The highest proportions of occasional cigarette smokers, about 5 percent, appear to exist among younger women (18-34 years), and the smallest proportion, about 1 percent, among women 65 years and over. No clear relationship with income is apparent, although proportions in income classes $2,000 and over tend to be higher than in lower-income brackets.

Table 23.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class						All incomes 1/
	With money income					No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000- and over	All		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24	6.2	4.0	11.6	2/	7.4	4.1	5.1
25-34	8.2	3.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.0
35-44	4.0	3.6	5.9	7.9	5.1	3.5	4.3
45-54	2.7	3.2	8.3	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
55-64	2.3	3.6	7.6	5.0	4.0	2.8	3.0
65 and over	.6	---	2.8	2/	.7	1.3	1.3
All ages	3.5	3.2	7.4	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.9

1/ Based on full sample.
2/ Too few cases in sample.

Region.--The percentage of female occasional smokers in the various income classes does not vary significantly between regions. Statistical analysis indicates that differences in income are more pronounced than regional ones. (See appendix table 116.)

Table 24.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.2
Under $1,000	3.2	2.8	3.8	4.1
$1,000- 1,999	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.7
2,000- 2,999	10.9	4.2	6.9	4.7
3,000 and over	6.5	5.5	7.3	3.4
All 1/	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.8

1/ Based on full sample.

Residence.--As in the case of regular smokers, the percentage of farm women who smoke cigarettes occasionally is lower than that among urban and rural nonfarm women. Differences appear primarily in the "no income" and "under $1,000" classes; these classes account for a larger proportion of farm women than of the other two groups.

Table 25.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	3.7	4.1	2.8
Under $1,000	4.0	2.9	1.8
$1,000- 1,999	3.3	3.2	1/3.3
2,000- 2,999	8.1	4.1	2/
3,000 and over	6.1	3.9	2/
4,000 and over	2.9	---	2/
All 3/	4.4	3.3	2.0

1/ $1,000 and over.
2/ Combined with $1,000-$1,999 class.
3/ Based on full sample.

Occupation.--Survey data do not provide clear evidence of significant occupational differences in percentages of females who occasionally smoke cigarettes.

Table 26.--Proportion of females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	6.2		8.2	4.1	5.0
Clerical and salesworkers	7.4	3.2	6.6	8.0	5.4
Operatives and kindred workers	2.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3
Private household workers	3.9	1.2			4.8
Service workers, except private household	2.6	6.5	6.5		4.3
All occupations 2/	4.7	3.8	5.8	6.3	4.5

1/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample. 2/ Includes the following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons involved: Farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, etc.; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; and laborers, except farm and mine.

Industry.--There is generally little variation in the proportion of female occasional cigarette smokers found in the various industries. This is seen from the following:

Major industry group	Percentage of female occasional cigarette smokers
	Percent
Manufacturing	4
Wholesale and retail trade	4
Personal services	4
Professional and related services	5
Public administration	5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 1/	0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities 1/	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate 1/	5
Business and repair services 1/	4

1/ Not listed in appendix tables because of insufficient sample cases to show income detail.

Cigars

Age.--Numerically, men who occasionally smoke cigars are second to regular cigarette smokers. Sixteen percent of all males 18 years and over, or about 1 out of 6, occasionally smoke cigars. Occasional cigar smokers outnumber regular cigar smokers by nearly three to one.

No clear relationship of age with percentages of occasional cigar smokers is indicated among men of equal incomes. Income level has some effect; the percentages in brackets of $2,000 or $3,000 and above tend to be higher than those with lower income levels. For all ages combined, percentages range from 17 to 19 percent for incomes of $2,000 and above, compared with about 12 percent for incomes of less than $2,000.

Statistical analysis indicates that income and age explain only a small percentage of the variation in proportions of occasional cigar smokers. Analysis shows the proportion rising as income increases. But only 33 percent of the total variation in proportions smoking occasionally is associated with the level of income, and no relationship with age is indicated. (See p. 180 for details of the analysis.

Table 27.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars occasionally, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class: With money income: Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All	No money income	All incomes
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	8.0	9.7	14.2	14.3	1/	1/	2/	11.4	(2.7)	10.3
25-34	16.1	15.2	15.0	17.5	20.9	20.8	1/	18.1	( )	18.0
35-44	11.9	10.6	17.8	19.6	16.4	20.8	19.9	17.8	( )	17.5
45-54	16.2	10.6	18.2	21.5	18.6	17.6	22.7	18.6	(6.8)	18.4
55-64	12.2	9.4	13.9	17.0	15.1	14.1	15.0	14.0	( )	13.7
65 and over	12.6	13.9	21.8	12.6	3/15.3	4/	4/	14.4	20.3	14.8
All ages	12.4	11.9	16.7	18.2	18.1	19.4	18.7	16.4	9.2	16.2

1/ Too few cases in sample.
2/ No persons in sample.
3/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.
4/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Region.- The Northeast and North Central regions have proportionately the largest numbers of occasional cigar smokers. About 18 percent of males occasionally smoke cigars in those regions. The West, which has the smallest proportion of regular cigar smokers, also appears to rank last in proportion of occasional cigar smokers--13 percent. In each region, occasional cigar smokers are from two to three times as numerous as regular cigar smokers.

Some effect of income is apparent. In each region, percentages among those with incomes of $2,000 and above are generally substantially higher than those with lower incomes.

That significant differences exist both between regions and incomes is confirmed by statistical analysis. (See appendix table 117.) Differences between income classes are somewhat more pronounced than between regions.

Table 28.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars occasionally, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	13.0	14.1	11.8	8.8
$1,000- 1,999	14.3	13.1	11.3	6.9
2,000- 2,999	18.3	18.0	16.2	9.8
3,000- 3,999	17.5	20.2	18.5	14.4
4,000- 4,999	19.9	17.2	17.2	17.8
5,000- 6,999	21.9	22.0	17.2	12.3
7,000 and over	17.9	22.8	13.1	20.2
All 1/	17.7	18.0	14.3	12.8

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Residence.- In the main, no statistically significant differences appear in percentages of occasional cigar smokers residing in urban or rural communities. Generally, rural farm percentages are similar to those for other places of residence. But differences between income classes are apparent. As pointed out in our discussions of age and regional differences, percentages for incomes of $2,000 and above are higher than for incomes below that amount.

Table 29.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars occasionally, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	10.4	11.1	4.9
Under $1,000	11.1	12.3	14.0
$1,000- 1,999	11.7	12.3	12.0
2,000- 2,999	17.0	18.1	13.2
3,000- 3,999	17.6	18.8	22.0
4,000- 4,999	18.4	18.3	1/19.0
5,000- 6,999	19.0	18.4	2/
7,000 and over	18.8	20.3	2/
All	16.4	16.5	14.3

1/ $4,000 and over. 2/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Occupation.- The highest proportions of occasional cigar smokers--19 to 21 percent--appear in such varying occupational groups as operatives, sales-workers, and managerial persons. The lowest proportion is evident for service workers. Only in craftsmen and operatives occupations is there a clear tendency for the proportion to increase with income.

Table 30.- Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars occasionally, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All income comes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000- 4,999	$5,000- 6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	19.2	12.8	15.8	17.3	15.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	16.7	21.2	18.0	16.8	18.3
Clerical and kindred	14.4	11.0	2/18.1	3/	15.5
Salesworkers	19.9	16.6	2/21.4	3/	19.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14.0	17.1	17.4	21.3	16.8
Operatives and kindred workers	15.6	22.2	26.6	36.6	21.0
Service workers, except private household	10.2	4/12.1	5/	5/	11.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	16.0	4/17.8	5/	5/	16.8
Farmers, farm managers, laborers, and foremen	13.9	4/18.2	5/	5/	14.4

1/ Includes those with no income. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class because of insufficient cases. 4/ $3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Industry.- The proportions of occasional cigar smokers in most of the listed industries fall in a range of 16 to 19 percent, and often do not differ from one another by a statistically significant amount. The percentages are as follows:

Major industry group	Percentage of occasional cigar smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	14
Mining	18
Construction	18
Manufacturing	19
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	19
Wholesale and retail trade	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16
Business and repair services	18
Personal services	13
Professional and related services	16
Public administration	17

Pipes

Age.- Next to regular cigarette smokers and occasional cigar smokers, occasional smokers of pipes comprise the highest proportion of males--about 10 percent. The pattern in proportions of occasional pipe smokers is opposite to that of regular pipe smokers. The highest proportions of the former tend to be found among the middle- and high-income groups and among those under 45 years of age. The smallest proportion is among men 65 years and over, among whom regular pipe smokers are more numerous.

Statistical analysis indicates that differences in average age and income explain somewhat more than half of the total variation in proportions of occasional pipe smokers. These two factors are associated with 55 percent of the total variation, age apparently being somewhat more influential than income in explaining differences. Analysis shows that the proportion rises with increasing income, after allowing for the effect of age, and declines with advancing age, after allowing for the effect of income. These changes are opposite to those indicated in a similar analysis on proportions of regular pipe smokers. (See p. 41)

Table 31.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes occasionally, by age and income, February 1955

Age group	Income class									All incomes
	With money income								No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	All		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24	6.6	7.8	12.5	13.6	1/	1/	2/	9.5	5.1	8.9
25-34	13.0	9.9	11.3	10.2	14.9	18.1	1/	12.9	( )	12.9
35-44	5.6	9.8	11.5	12.6	10.2	16.6	17.5	12.6	( )	12.6
45-54	7.5	9.1	10.1	9.0	13.0	13.3	15.8	11.3	(7.9)	11.1
55-64	7.9	6.0	8.5	9.0	9.9	5.8	6.1	7.8	( )	7.8
65 & over	5.4	5.9	5.7	2.4	3/6.8	4/	4/	5.4	1.5	5.1
All ages	6.9	7.8	10.1	10.1	12.3	14.8	13.0	10.6	5.1	10.3

1/ Too few cases in sample.
2/ No persons in sample.
3/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.
4/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Region.--The West is the region of proportionally fewest occasional pipe smokers (7 percent), and the Northeast and North Central regions appear to contain the highest proportions (11-12 percent). Within regions, particularly the Northeast and North Central, percentages tend to be higher in the upper income brackets.

Statistical analysis tends to substantiate the existence of significant differences in percentages between regions and also between incomes. (See appendix table 118.)

Table 32.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes occasionally, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	11.5	9.0	4.4	3.8
$1,000- 1,999	7.9	6.3	8.8	8.2
2,000- 2,999	9.6	10.3	11.7	6.1
3,000- 3,999	10.6	11.8	9.0	7.1
4,000- 4,999	12.6	12.5	13.7	9.2
5,000- 6,999	17.3	15.3	15.7	8.1
7,000 and over	18.3	14.6	9.7	5.5
All 1/	11.9	11.3	9.4	6.9

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Residence.--Statistically significant differences apparently do not exist in the proportions of men living in urban or rural communities as far as occasional pipe smoking is concerned. In most income classes, differences are small enough to have arisen from sampling variability. But within place of residence, percentages in income brackets of $2,000 and above tend to be higher than at lower income levels.

These findings tend to be confirmed by statistical analysis, which shows that differences between places of residence are not significant but differences between income classes are significant. (See appendix table 119.)

Table 33.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes occasionally, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	5.0	3 7	6.2
Under $1,000	6.2	7.7	7.2
$1,000- 1,999	8.0	7.6	7.9
2,000- 2,999	9.5	12.3	9.0
3,000- 3,999	9.5	12.8	7.9
4,000- 4,999	12.2	12.8	1/16.8
5,000- 6,999	13.4	18.3	2/
7,000 and over	13.3	11.5	2/
All	10.3	11.6	8.7

1/ $4,000 and over. 2/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class.

Occupation.--For all incomes combined, proportionately largest numbers of occasional pipe smokers are found among clerical and professional workers, and proportionately smallest numbers among service workers, and farmers and farm workers. Within the different occupational groups, occasional pipe smokers appear to outnumber regular pipe smokers except in the case of farmers and farm workers.

Table 34.--Proportion of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes occasionally, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,999-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	11.6	13.4	16.6	12.1	13.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	8.4	8.7	17.6	13.1	11.5
Clerical and kindred workers	13.2	13.7	2/21.0	3/	15.1
Salesworkers	9.8	12.4	2/14.7	3/	12.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.4	10.9	11.2	14.9	11.3
Operatives and kindred workers	8.4	11.5	13.2	9.8	10.7
Service workers, except private household	8.3	4/6.0	5/	5/	7.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.0	4/15.2	5/	5/	12.4
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	7.4	4/10.4	5/	5/	8.2

1/ Includes those with no income. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class. 4/ $3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Industry.--Proportionately more occasional pipe smokers appear to exist in the following industries: Transportation, communication, and other public utilities; professional and related services; and public administration. Proportionately fewest are found in personal services; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (in which regular pipe smokers are more numerous); and mining.

Other industries range narrowly between 10 and 12 percent, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Major industry group	Percentage of occasional pipe smokers
	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	8
Mining	9
Construction	10
Manufacturing	12
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14
Wholesale and retail trade	10
Finance, insurance and real estate	10
Business and repair services	12
Personal services	8
Professional and related services	13
Public administration	13

RATES OF SMOKING

Discussion of rates of smoking is based largely on three sets of tables, shown in this section and in Appendix B. One set, mostly appearing in Appendix B, give the percentage distribution of regular smokers of a product by rate of smoking. These tables serve to show changes in rates of smoking of regular smokers, cross-classified by income and other characteristics. The second set of tables, also mostly in Appendix B, show the percentage distribution of all smokers of a product, classified by frequency of smoking, that is, whether occasionally or regularly. Regular smokers of a product are those who smoke that product every day. Occasional smokers of a product are those who do not smoke it every day, but only once in a while. This set of tables is useful in showing the relative importance of regular as compared with occasional smokers of the individual product.

The third set of tables, given with the discussion that follows, shows daily average consumption of each of the products. The estimated daily consumption is a weighted average; it is derived by weighting a midvalue determined for each rate interval by the percentage of regular smokers falling within that interval. 6/ Such an average enables a ready comparison of smoking rates by reference to a single figure in units of product smoked instead of to percentages appearing in 3 or 4 rate intervals.

Cigarettes

Male Smokers

Age.--The majority of all regular cigarette smokers smoke 10-20 cigarettes daily. This is true, regardless of age or income level, with some

6/ See p. 210 for a fuller discussion of the method used to derive average consumption.

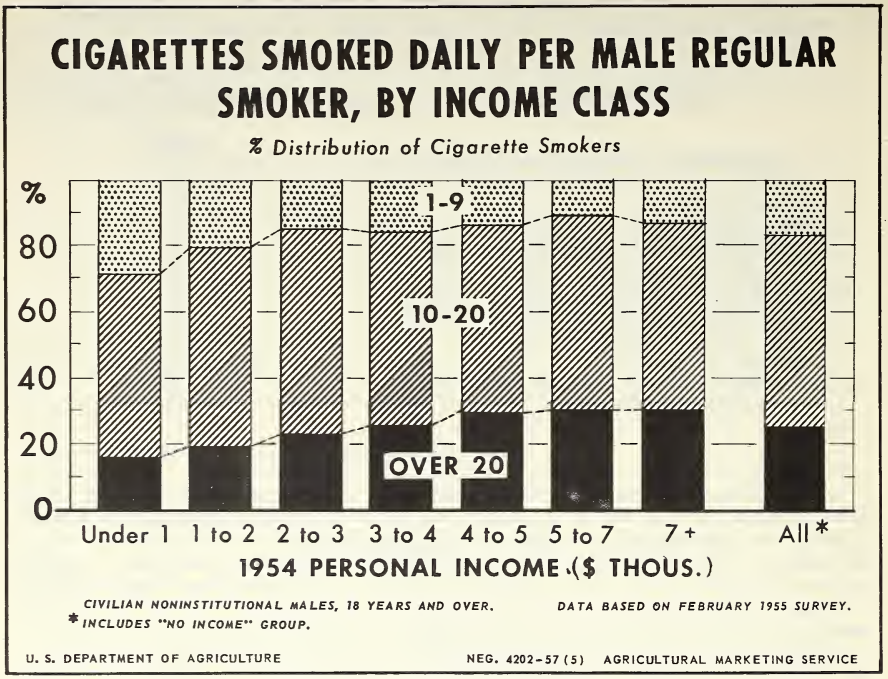

Figure 12.--Of the men who smoke cigarettes regularly, the majority at all income levels smoke 10 to 20 daily. The proportion smoking more than 1 pack a day increases at each income level up to $4,000, but changes little at higher incomes. The proportion regularly smoking less than one-half pack a day is greater among smokers with incomes under $2,000 than among those with incomes above this amount.

exceptions for smokers 65 and over. Considering all regular smokers, a fourth smoke 21 or more (over-a-pack) a day, but there are sharp differences by age. Younger smokers (18-24 years) and older smokers (65 and over) have significantly smaller percentages of over-a-pack-a-day smokers than intermediate age groups, and this appears to be largely true regardless of income. Conversely, these younger and older smokers tend to have significantly larger percentages smoking 1-9 cigarettes (less than one-half pack) daily.

Higher percentages of over-a-pack-a-day smokers occur among those 25-54. Of these, the 35-44 age group appears to have the largest proportion of heavier smokers.

Table 35.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and daily smoking rate	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:								
1- 9 cigarettes	29	23	15	23	2/	2/	3/	25
10-20	60	61	68	57	2/	2/	3/	59
Over 20	11	16	17	20	2/	2/	3/	16
Total	100	100	100	100	2/	2/	3/	100
25-34 years:								
1- 9 cigarettes	23	12	10	13	13	11	2/	13
10-20	61	71	68	61	57	63	2/	62
Over 20	16	17	22	26	30	26	2/	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
35-44 years:								
1- 9 cigarettes	21	25	12	12	9	11	16	13
10-20	53	51	65	57	61	54	54	56
Over 20	26	24	23	31	30	35	30	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45-54 years:								
1- 9 cigarettes	25	21	13	16	16	8	14	15
10-20	53	58	57	56	54	60	56	56
Over 20	22	21	30	28	30	32	30	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55-64 years:								
1- 9 cigarettes	36	17	17	20	21	15	8	21
10-20	51	62	54	57	53	63	59	55
Over 20	13	21	29	23	26	22	33	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
65 years and over:								
1- 9 cigarettes	42	38	40	32	4/23	5/	5/	36
10-20	51	48	47	61	4/55	5/	5/	48
Over 20	7	14	13	7	4/22	5/	5/	16
Total	100	100	100	100	4/100	5/	5/	100
All ages:								
1- 9 cigarettes	29	21	15	16	14	11	14	17
10-20	55	60	62	58	57	59	56	58
Over 20	16	19	23	26	29	30	30	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.
2/ Too few cases in sample to compute reliable percentage.
3/ No persons in sample.
4/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.
5/ Combined with $4,000-$4,999 class because of insufficient cases.

Table 36.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and kind of smoker	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:								
Occasional	12	9	1	10	2/	2/	3/	9
Regular	88	91	99	90	2/	2/	3/	91
Total	100	100	100	100	2/	2/	3/	100
25-34 years:								
Occasional	4	5	3	7	6	7	2/	5
Regular	96	95	97	93	94	93	2/	95
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	2/	100
35-44 years:								
Occasional	8	5	6	6	5	5	4	6
Regular	92	95	94	94	95	95	96	94
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45-54 years:								
Occasional	7	4	9	6	6	11	6	7
Regular	93	96	91	94	94	89	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55-64 years:								
Occasional	19	6	11	10	6	9	8	10
Regular	81	94	89	90	94	91	92	90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
65 years and over:								
Occasional	17	21	20	7	---	5/	5/	17
Regular	83	79	80	93	4/100	5/	5/	83
Total	100	100	100	100	4/100	5/	5/	100
All ages:								
Occasional	12	8	7	7	5	7	6	7
Regular	88	92	93	93	95	93	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.
2/ Too few cases in sample.
3/ No persons in sample.
4/ Income class includes those receiving $4,000 and over.
5/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class because of too few cases.

The rate of smoking tends to increase with income. In each age group, the percentages of over-a-pack-a-day smokers in the middle and upper income brackets are generally substantially higher than among those with lower incomes. Among smokers, all ages combined, 29-30 percent of those receiving $4,000 and above smoke more than 1 pack a day, contrasted with 16-19 percent for those receiving less than $2,000. Opposite changes occur in the percentages of those smoking less than one-half pack a day.

Averaging consumption of those smoking at the various rates results in a weighted average of between 21 and 22 cigarettes for all men regular smokers of cigarettes, or somewhat more than a pack a day. Although regular smokers smoking one pack or less daily are three times as numerous as those smoking more than one pack a day, the heavier consumption rate of the latter raises the average for the smoking group as a whole.

The average rate of smoking varies according to age, the lowest consumption appearing in the 18-24 group (19 cigarettes) and those 65 and over (18 cigarettes). As already pointed out, the heaviest rate of smoking occurs among those 25-54 years of age, where the average consumption of regular smokers is 22-23 cigarettes a day. When income is held constant, the 25-54 age group in nearly all instances has the highest average daily consumption. The range in average consumption for subgroups by age and income is from 15 to approximately 24 cigarettes daily, but for those 25-54, the range is narrower--from 19 to about 24.

In most age groups, average consumption tends to increase with income, and the highest consumption generally occurs in brackets above $4,000. For all ages combined, the increase is most marked as incomes rise to $5,000, but average consumption changes little at higher income levels. (An additional discussion of the effect of income and age on rates of cigarette smoking appears in the section, "Income Elasticity of Demand for Cigarettes," beginning on p. 86.)

Regular smokers comprise 93 percent of all male cigarette smokers, and occasional smokers the remaining 7 percent. Compared with regular smokers, occasional cigarette smokers appear to be proportionately most numerous among men 65 years and over. The proportion is next highest among smokers 55-64 and 18-24.

Regular Cigarette Smokers, Cigarette-Only and Combination.--More than nine-tenths of those smoking cigarettes regularly confine their regular smoking to cigarettes, and the rest smoke cigarettes in combination with other products regularly. Smokers who smoke only cigarettes regularly smoke more cigarettes daily than those who also regularly smoke cigars or pipes. Apparently those who regularly smoke cigars or pipes as well as cigarettes satisfy part of their tobacco need by means of these other forms of smoking.

The difference in number of cigarettes consumed appears to be greatest among smokers 35 years and over, among whom the other forms of smoking are more

predominant than among younger men (table 38). From an income standpoint, the difference is greatest among smokers with income of less than $1,000 and $7,000 and over (table 39). The prevalence of pipes as a companion smoke in the first case, and of cigars and pipes in the second, may account for the sharper differences in number of cigarettes smoked.

Table 37.--Average daily consumption of male regular smokers of cigarettes, by age and income, February 1955 1/

Income	Age group						All ages
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
None	15.2	3/	3/	3/	3/	17.1	16.5
Under $1,000	18.2	19.2	20.9	19.7	16.6	14.9	18.4
$1,000-1,999	19.1	20.4	20.9	20.4	19.8	16.8	19.8
2,000-2,999	20.2	21.9	21.5	22.7	21.5	16.3	21.3
3,000-3,999	20.2	21.8	23.2	21.7	20.2	16.9	21.7
4,000-4,999	( )	22.9	23.5	22.5	20.9	( )	22.5
5,000-6,999	(19.9)	22.0	24.4	23.8	20.6	(19.6)	23.0
7,000 and over	2/	22.0	22.5	22.5	23.2	( )	22.6
All incomes 4/	19.1	21.8	23.0	22.5	20.3	17.6	21.5

1/ Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response. 2/ No persons in sample. 3/ Too few persons in sample to show separately. 4/ Based on full sample.

Table 38.--Average daily consumption of cigarettes by regular cigarette-only and combination smokers, by age, February 1955 1/

Age	Form of regular smoking	
	Cigarettes only	Cigarettes and cigars or pipes
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
18-24	19.1	18.9
25-34	22.2	21.2
35-44	23.1	20.6
45-54	22.8	18.5
55-64	20.6	17.7
65 and over	18.0	14.9
All ages	21.8	18.9

1/ Based on full sample. Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self response.

Table 39.--Average daily consumption of cigarettes by regular cigarette-only and combination smokers, by income, February 1955 1/

Income	Form of regular smoking	
	Cigarettes only	Cigarettes and cigars or pipes
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
Under $1,000	18.6	14.3
$1,000-1,999	19.8	18.2
2,000-2,999	21.4	18.5
3,000-3,999	21.6	21.2
4,000-4,999	22.7	19.8
5,000-6,999	23.2	21.1
7,000 and over	23.1	18.2
All incomes 2/	21.8	18.9

1/ Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response.
2/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample.

Region.--The Northeast appears to have a greater proportion of heavy cigarette smokers than other regions. Nearly a third of regular cigarette smokers in the Northeast smoke more than one pack a day. In each of the other regions, around a fourth smoke at that rate. (See appendix table 81.)

Average daily consumption of regular smokers in the Northeast is nearly 23 cigarettes, compared with 21 in each of the other three regions. Within income classes, the Northeast tends to have the highest consumption; the relative position of the other regions varies. Within regions consumption tends to increase as income rises, and becomes highest usually among smokers whose incomes are $4,000 or more.

Table 40.--Average daily consumption of male regular smokers of cigarettes, by region and income, February 1955 1/

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
Under $1,000	21.4	16.6	17.6	19.1
$1,000- 1,999	20.4	19.3	20.0	19.0
2,000- 2,999	22.1	20.7	20.6	22.1
3,000- 3,999	22.6	20.9	21.6	20.5
4,000- 4,999	23.2	22.0	23.7	20.3
5,000- 6,999	23.6	23.2	22.3	22.8
7,000 and over	24.8	22.5	21.4	21.3
All incomes 2/	22.8	20.9	21.0	20.9

1/ Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response.
2/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.

Residence.--Men are heavier cigarette smokers, on the average, in urban and rural nonfarm groups than in the group living on farms. Twenty-seven percent of urban smokers and 24 percent of rural nonfarm smokers smoke over a pack a day, compared with 19 percent for men on farms. More farm men smoke 1-9 cigarettes daily than those who smoke over a pack a day. The opposite is true for urban and rural nonfarm smokers. (See appendix table 89.)

Urban smokers average about 22 cigarettes daily; smokers in rural nonfarm areas average nearly as much. Smokers in farm areas average around 20 daily.

The rates of smoking of rural nonfarm men tend to be more similar to the urban pattern than to that of rural farm men. This may be because many of those classified as "rural nonfarm" are employed in nearby urban communities, or are otherwise affected in smoking habits by frequent urban contact.

Considering those with income, smoking rates of men who receive less than $3,000 do not appear to be much different wherever they live. For men with incomes of $3,000 and over, urban males appear generally to smoke more heavily than those of comparable incomes in the rural areas.

Table 41.--Average daily consumption of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955 1/

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
None	17.2	15.6	15.5
Under $1,000	18.2	18.3	18.3
$1,000-1,999	19.7	20.1	19.6
2,000-2,999	21.0	21.6	21.4
3,000-3,999	21.9	21.2	19.3
4,000-4,999	22.4	23.0	( )
5,000-6,999	23.2	22.3	(21.9)
7,000 and over	23.4	19.4	( )
All incomes 2/	21.8	21.3	19.7

1/ Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response.
2/ Based on full sample.

Occupation.--Occupations in which 30 percent or more of regular smokers smoke more than a pack of cigarettes daily include managers, officials, and nonfarm proprietors; salesworkers; and craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. In contrast, only 16 percent of farmers and farm workers who smoke cigarettes smoke that many daily. (See appendix table 97.)

Average daily consumption among managers, officials, and nonfarm proprietors is about 24 cigarettes, and among salesworkers and craftsmen, 23. Farmers and farm workers (19) and laborers (20) have lowest rates of consumption. Consumption tends to be higher in the upper income brackets in all occupations, except professional and managerial, whose smoking pattern tends to differ from that of the general population.

Table 42.--Average daily consumption of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by occupation and income, February 1955 1/

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 2/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
Professional and kindred workers	20.9	19.7	20.3	18.6	21.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	23.2	22.8	25.2	23.4	23.6
Clerical and kindred	20.4	21.9	3/24.0	4/	21.6
Salesworkers	19.8	23.8	3/24.3	4/	22.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	20.5	22.8	22.8	25.6	22.6
Operatives and kindred workers	21.4	21.8	22.7	5/	21.8
Service workers, except private household	19.6	6/22.7	7/	7/	21.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	20.0	6/21.0	7/	7/	20.3
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers	19.0	6/18.8	7/	7/	19.1

1/ Adjusted for bias attributable to non-self-response.
2/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample.
3/ $5,000 and over.
4/ Combined with $5,000-$6,999 class.
5/ Too few cases.
6/ $3,000 and over.
7/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Female Smokers

Age.--As in the case of men, the majority of women regular smokers smoke 10-20 cigarettes daily. This is true of each age group except those 55 and over.

Unlike men smokers, however, the next largest proportion of women smokers--more than a third--smoke from 1 to 9 cigarettes. Only 10 percent smoke more than a pack a day, the proportions ranging from 7 percent of smokers 18-24 to 13 percent for those 45-54 (table 43).

Average consumption of all women regular smokers is about 14 cigarettes daily, approximately a third less than average consumption of regular male smokers. This difference in average smoking rates between the two sexes is found in each age bracket.

Table 43.--Percentage distribution of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and daily smoking rate	Income class					
	With money income				No money income	All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24 years:						
1-9 cigarettes	(53)		(37)		46	43
10-20	(41)		(60)		51	50
Over 20	(6)		(3)		3	7
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
25-34 years:						
1-9 cigarettes	(40)		(33)		32	33
10-20	(51)		(57)		57	57
Over 20	(9)		(10)		11	10
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
35-44 years:						
1-9 cigarettes	(35)		(37)		32	34
10-20	(56)		(53)		58	56
Over 20	(9)		(10)		10	10
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
45-54 years:						
1-9 cigarettes	(40)		(33)		32	34
10-20	(46)		(54)		56	53
Over 20	(14)		(13)		12	13
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
55 years and over:						
1-9 cigarettes	(40)		(39)		58	46
10-20	(49)		(57)		37	45
Over 20	(11)		(4)		5	9
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
All ages:						
1-9 cigarettes	41	42	39	33	36	36
10-20	51	48	54	56	55	54
Over 20	8	10	7	11	9	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 44.--Percentage distribution of female regular and occasional smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and kind of smoker	Income class						
	With money income				No money income	All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24 years:						
Occasional	(16)		(28)		12	15
Regular	(84)		(72)		88	85
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
25-34 years:						
Occasional	(14)		(12)		13	12
Regular	(86)		(88)		87	88
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
35-44 years:						
Occasional	(10)		(17)		10	12
Regular	(90)		(83)		90	88
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
45-54 years:						
Occasional	(11)		(17)		16	15
Regular	(89)		(83)		84	85
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
55 years and over:						
Occasional	(20)		(26)		27	23
Regular	(80)		(74)		73	77
Total	(100)		(100)		100	100
All ages:						
Occasional	16	10	21	15	14	14
Regular	84	90	79	85	86	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Based on full sample.

Evidence of differences in smoking rates is clearer when associated with age than with income. Average consumption among women regular smokers 25-54 is approximately 14-15 cigarettes daily. Those 18-24, and 55 and over appear to average around 13 cigarettes a day. (See the section on "Income Elasticity of Demand for Cigarettes" beginning on p. 86 for an additional discussion of smoking rates of women.)

Occasional cigarette smokers make up a larger proportion of the female than of the male cigarette smokers. Of all women smokers 18 years and over, 14 percent are occasional smokers; it is 7 percent for male smokers of similar age. The proportion is particularly significant among women smokers 55 years and over, of whom nearly a fourth smoke cigarettes only occasionally (table 44).

Table 45.--Average daily consumption of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Income	Age group					All ages
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
None	11.9	14.9	14.7	15.2	11.4	14.2
Under $1,000	(11.7)	(13.9)	(14.1)	(14.7)	(14.1)	13.4
$1,000-1,999						13.8
2,000-2,999	(12.9)	(14.5)	(14.1)	(15.3)	(12.9)	13.3
3,000-and over						15.0
All incomes 1/	12.9	14.7	14.5	15.0	13.2	14.2

1/ Based on full sample.

Region.--Cigarette consumption by women smokers tends, as in the case of men, to average higher in the Northeast than in other parts of the country. Fourteen percent of the female smokers in the Northeast smoke over a pack a day, compared with 7-9 percent in other regions. (See appendix table 83.) Average consumption of smokers in the Northeast, including the comparatively high rate of those without income of their own, is about 15 cigarettes. Other regions average around 14.

Within regions, three appears to be no definite relationship of smoking rate and income.

Table 46.- Average daily consumption of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Income	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
None	15.3	13.7	13.8	14.0
Under $1,000	12.9	15.1	12.8	14.0
$1,000- 1,999	15.3	12.6	12.9	14.7
2,000- 2,999	13.9	12.7	13.5	12.5
3,000 and over	15.0	15.2	1/17.7	13.8
All incomes 2/	14.9	13.8	14.0	14.3

1/ This rate arises from the relatively high proportion of smokers in the $4,000-$5,999 bracket who reported a daily rate of more than 2 packs a day.

2/ Based on full sample.

Residence.- Overall figures on smoking rates show that farm women average fewer cigarettes than urban and rural nonfarm women. Six percent of farm women smokers smoke more than a pack a day, compared with 9-10 percent for nonfarm smokers. On the other hand, 41 percent smoke less than 10 cigarettes a day, compared with 36 percent for nonfarm smokers. (See appendix table 91.)

The smoking rate of farm women--an average of 13 cigarettes daily--is about 1 to 1 1/3 lower than the average daily consumption of urban and rural nonfarm smokers. Average rates of regular smokers in the latter residences are not markedly different, except in the highest income brackets.

Although overall figures indicate that farm women as a group are lighter smokers than nonfarm women, there is some evidence to suggest that farm women with income smoke as heavily as comparable nonfarm women or even more heavily.

Table 47.- Average daily consumption of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
None	14.3	14.2	13.3
Under $1,000	13.5	13.2	15.0
$1,000- 1,999	13.9	13.9	1/
2,000- 2,999	13.0	13.5	1/
3,000 and over	15.5	12.9	1/
4,000 and over	17.0	1/	1/
All incomes 2/	14.4	14.1	13.1

1/ Too few cases in sample to show separately.
2/ Based on full sample.

Occupation.- Women smokers who are managers, officials or proprietors, or who are service workers, appear to average a greater number of cigarettes daily than those in other occupations. A larger percentage of smokers in the above-specified occupations than in others smoke over a pack daily. Women managers, officials, and proprietors appear to average around 17, and service workers, around 15 cigarettes a day. Household workers appear to be lighter smokers than other gainfully employed women.

Daily consumption by employed women averages 14 cigarettes. There appears to be no difference in average consumption of women (1) with wages or other earnings (2) with income, but from sources other than wages or earnings, and (3) without income, mainly homemakers. All of these groups appear to average about 14 cigarettes a day.

Table 48.- Average daily consumption of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by occupation and income, February 1955

Major occupation group	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over	
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
Professional and kindred workers	14.4		12.0	14.8	13.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2/	2/	2/	2/	17.4
Clerical and salesworkers	14.5	12.5	12.5	15.1	14.1
Operatives and kindred workers	8.3	14.6	13.9	14.6	14.1
Private household workers	12.4	15.0			12.7
Service workers, except private household 3/	16.3	14.2	14.4		15.2
All occupations 4/	13.4	13.4	13.0	15.3	14.2

1/ Based on full sample. 2/ Income detail not shown because of too few cases. 3/ Smoking rates by income adjusted for consistency with the rate for "all incomes." 4/ Includes following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons invloved: Farmers and managers; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; and laborers, except farm and mine

Cigars

In considering the number of cigars smoked by cigar smokers in various income groups, two major points should be kept in mind: First, cigars differ greatly in prices depending principally upon quality of the leaf tobacco used, and upon whether long filler, short filler, or scrap are used in their manufacture. Second, cigars vary considerably in size. Both quality and size are reflected in a wide range of prices. Cigarillos--much smaller than the traditional average cigar--have become economically significant in recent years, but they were not differentiated from cigars in the survey. Most cigarillos retail at around half the price of major popular brands of large cigars, and average less than half the weight of large cigars. For these reasons, number of cigars smoked is a much less satisfactory measure than number of cigarettes, considered in relation to income.

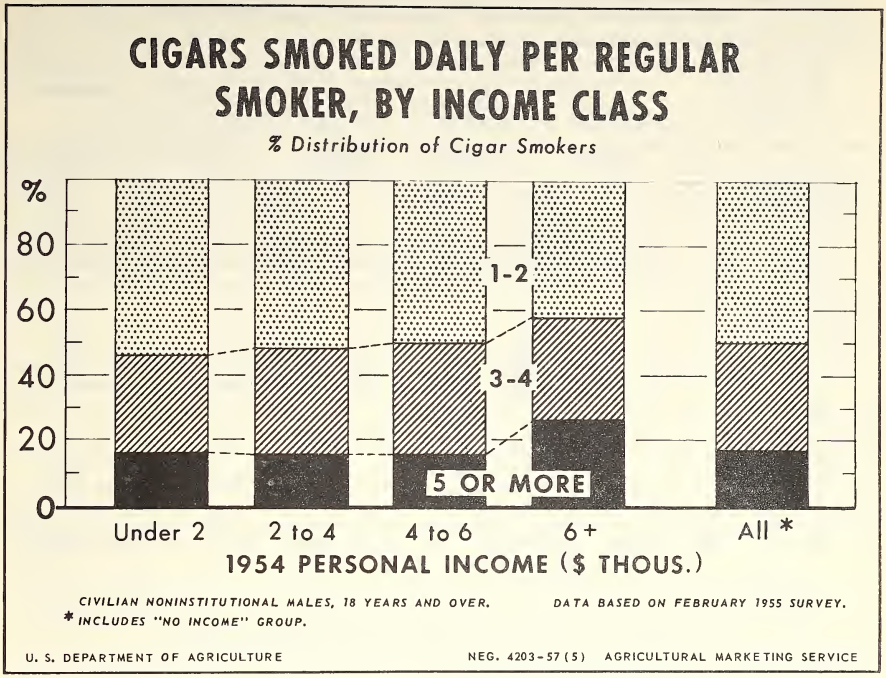

Figure 13.--Considered by broad income class, daily smoking rates of regular cigar smokers do not appear to vary materially by income until $6,000 and over. At that income level, the proportion smoking 5 or more cigars daily increases sharply, and the proportion smoking 1-2 cigars declines.

A large proportion of lower-income males are older men, many of retirement age and probably with fewer family obligations than younger men. Their cigar consumption, especially of lower-priced brands, could result in numbers smoked equaling, if not exceeding, those reported at higher income levels. The necessity for combining income classes to reduce sampling variability obscures differences in consumption rates that might be noted if a finer division of incomes were possible.

Table 49.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and daily smoking rate	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-5,999	$6,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-44 years:					
1-2 cigars	(60)		(51)		56
3-4	(20)		(34)		26
5 or more	(20)		(15)		18
Total	(100)		(100)		100
45 years and over:					
1-2 cigars	(53)		(43)		48
3-4	(36)		(35)		36
5 or more	(11)		(22)		16
Total	(100)		(100)		100
All ages:					
1-2 cigars	54	52	50	42	50
3-4	30	33	35	32	33
5 or more	16	15	15	26	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 50.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and kind of smoker	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-5,999	$6,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-44 years:					
Occasional	(83)		(81)		83
Regular	(17)		(19)		17
Total	(100)		(100)		100
45 years and over:					
Occasional	(66)		(64)		65
Regular	(34)		(36)		35
Total	(100)		(100)		100
All ages:					
Occasional	68	76	75	71	74
Regular	32	24	25	29	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Age.--Despite these limitations, survey data do provide useful insight into rates of cigar smoking. Half of the cigar smokers smoke 1 or 2 cigars daily. A third smoke 3 or 4 a day. The remaining 17 percent smoke 5 or more cigars daily. The percentage smoking most heavily is particularly high (26 percent) among cigar smokers with incomes of $6,000 and over.

Based on the percentages of smokers within the various rate intervals, average consumption of all regular cigar smokers is indicated to be about 3 cigars a day. Average consumption appears to be highest among smokers with incomes of $4,000 and over, but in these brackets, a relatively sharp difference in smoking rates due to age is apparent. Those aged 45 and over average around 4 cigars a day, about 1 cigar more than regular smokers under 45 with comparable incomes. Among men with incomes less than $4,000, there appears to be little difference in average consumption by men under or over 45 years of age.

Table 51.--Average daily consumption of male regular smokers of cigars, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Income	Age group		All ages
	18-44	45 and over	
	Cigars	Cigars	Cigars
Under $1,000	( )	( )	3.0
$1,000- 1,999	( )	( )	3.2
2,000- 2,999	(3.1)	(2.9)	3.0
3,000- 3,999	( )	( )	2.8
4,000- 4,999	( )	( )	3.4
5,000 and over	(2.9)	(3.9)	3.5
All incomes 1/	3.0	3.2	3.1

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

The importance of the age factor as it affects cigar smoking is indicated by table 50, which shows the proportions of occasional and regular smokers comprising the cigar smoking group. Among cigar smokers under 45 years of age, 83 percent are occasional smokers and 17 percent are regular smokers. Among smokers 45 and over, 65 percent are occasional cigar smokers and 35 percent--twice the proportion of the younger men--are regular smokers.

Regular Cigar Smokers, Cigar-Only and Combination.--About three-fifths of those smoking cigars regularly restrict their regular smoking to cigars. The other two-fifths smoke cigars in combination with other products regularly. Smokers who smoke cigars only, regularly, smoke more cigars daily than those who also regularly smoke cigarettes or pipes. But the difference is noted mostly among those 45 years and over, who average nearly 1 cigar more a day than combination smokers. On an income basis, cigar-only smokers with incomes either under or above $4,000 have a higher daily average consumption than combination smokers of comparable income.

Table 52.--Average daily consumption of cigars by regular cigar-only and combination smokers, by age and by income, February 1955

Item	Form of regular smoking	
	Cigars only	Cigars and cigarettes or pipes
	Cigars	Cigars
Age:		
18-44 years	3.0	2.9
45 and over	3.5	2.7
All ages	3.3	2.8
Income:		
Under $4,000	3.3	2.6
$4,000 and over	3.5	3.0
All incomes 1/	3.3	2.8

1/ Includes those with no income.

Region.--Average consumption of regular cigar smokers in the Northeast tends to be higher than in other regions. Twenty-one percent of regular cigar smokers in the Northeast smoke 5 or more cigars daily, compared with 13-15 percent in other regions. (See appendix table 85.)

Data on consumption within regions do not show marked differences in average smoking rates between those receiving less than $4,000 or more than this amount, except for the West. Those differences, however, must be evaluated in light of the small numbers of regular cigar smokers in this region, as indicated by the survey sample.

Table 53.--Average daily consumption of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region	Income class		All incomes 1/
	Under $4,000	$4,000 and over	
	Cigars	Cigars	Cigars
Northeast	3.3	3.4	3.4
North Central	2.8	2.8	2.9
South	3.0	3.3	3.1
West	2.2	3.6	2.8

1/ Includes those with no income.

Residence.--Urban cigar smokers smoke more heavily, on the average, than those in rural areas. About a fifth of urban cigar smokers smoke 5 or more cigars daily, as against about a tenth in rural areas. (See appendix table 93.)

Computation of average consumption of farm smokers results in a surprisingly high figure. This arises because of the comparatively high percentage of rural farm smokers indicated as smoking 3-4 cigars daily. But this result must be accepted with reservation, because of thinness of sample. The number of rural farm men who regularly smoke cigars is equal to less than a tenth of urban regular cigar smokers and about a third of rural nonfarm smokers.

In all three places of residence, occasional cigar smokers far outnumber regular cigar smokers, but the disparity is sharpest among farm smokers. (See appendix table 94.)

Table 54.--Average daily consumption of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Place of residence	Income class		All incomes 1/
	Under $4,000	$4,000 and over	
	Cigars	Cigars	Cigars
Urban 2/	3.1	3.3	3.3
Rural:			
Nonfarm	2.4	2.8	2.6
Farm	3.3	3/	3.1

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

2/ The larger number of regular smokers residing in urban areas enables a more detailed breakdown as follows: Under $3,000, 3.2 cigars; $3,000-$3,999, 2.9 cigars; $4,000-$4,999, 3.1 cigars; and $5,000 and over, 3.5 cigars.

3/ Too few cases.

Occupation.--Average consumption tends to be highest among cigar smokers engaged in such diverse occupations as managerial and professional men on one hand and operatives and nonfarm laborers on the other. Relatively

high consumption is indicated for farmers and farm managers, but sample numbers for this group are much smaller than for other occupations. The cigar consumption rates in major occupation groups are as follows:

Major occupation group	Average daily consumption by regular smokers
	Cigars
Professional and kindred workers	3.4
Farmers and farm managers	3.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.7
Clerical and kindred workers	2.9
Salesworkers	2.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.0
Operatives and kindred workers	3.3
Service workers, except private household	2.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	3.4

Pipes

Age.--The distribution of regular pipe smokers is similar to that of cigar smokers, as far as intensity of smoking is concerned. Approximately half smoke 1 to 4 pipefuls a day, about a third smoke 5 to 9, and the remainder (19 percent) smoke 10 or more.

The average consumption appears to be around 6 pipefuls a day. A heavier rate of smoking exists among those receiving less than $3,000, but the average rate of smoking also is relatively high among those with incomes of $5,000 and over.

Smoking rates appear to vary with age among those with incomes under $4,000. In these brackets, older smokers--those 45 and over--smoke at a much heavier rate than younger men. Among those receiving $4,000 and over, the average rate of smoking of those under or over 45 does not appear to be markedly different.

Though occasional smokers comprise a significant segment of the total pipe-smoking group at all ages, they are proportionately most numerous among smokers under 55 years of age. In this age group, occasional pipe smokers outnumber regular smokers by about 2 to 1. In contrast, among smokers 55 and over, regular smokers outnumber occasional smokers by the same ratio, with regular pipe smokers proportionately most numerous in the 65 and over bracket.

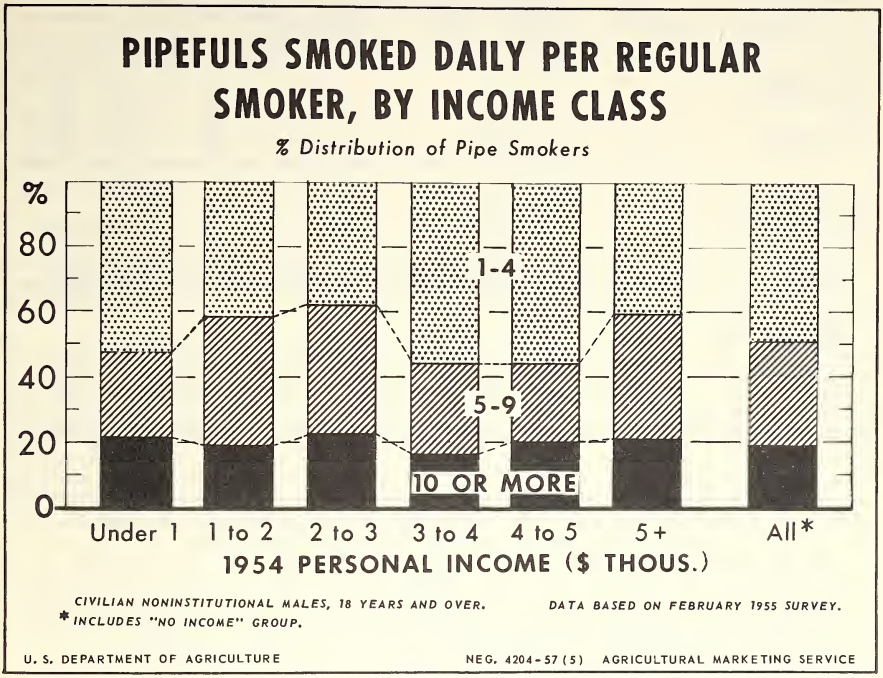

Figure 14.--Smoking rates of regular pipe smokers apparently do not have a clear relationship with income level. The proportion smoking 5 or more pipefuls daily is larger among men with incomes under $3,000 than between $3,000 and $5,000, but is also large among men with incomes of $5,000 and over.

Table 55.--Percentage distribution of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and daily smoking rate	Income class						All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-44 years:							
1-4 pipefuls	(		60	)	(47)		54
5-9	(		23	)	(31)		27
10 or more	(		17	)	(22)		19
Total	(		100	)	(100)		100
45 years and over:							
1-4 pipefuls	(		42	)	(50)		45
5-9	(		37	)	(31)		35
10 or more	(		21	)	(19)		20
Total	(		100	)	(100)		100
All ages:							
1-4 pipefuls	52	42	38	56	56	41	49
5-9	26	39	39	28	24	38	32
10 or more	22	19	23	16	20	21	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 56.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Age group and kind of smoker	Income class						All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-44 years:							
Occasional	(		72	)	(73)		72
Regular	(		28	)	(27)		29
Total	(		100	)	(100)		100
45 years and over:							
Occasional	(		40	)	(55)		43
Regular	(		60	)	(45)		57
Total	(		100	)	(100)		100
All ages:							
Occasional	41	48	55	61	63	68	57
Regular	59	52	45	39	37	32	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 57.--Average daily consumption of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by age and income, February 1955

Income	Age group		All ages
	18-44	45 and over	
	Pipefuls	Pipefuls	Pipefuls
Under $1,000	( )	( )	6.6
$1,000- 1,999	( )	( )	6.0
2,000- 2,999	(5.5)	(6.7)	6.9
3,000- 3,999	( )	( )	5.6
4,000- 4,999	( )	( )	5.8
5,000 and over	(6.5)	(6.2)	6.8
All incomes 1/	5.9	6.4	6.3

1/ Includes those reporting no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Regular Smokers, Pipe-Only and Combination.--A little more than half of those smoking pipes regularly confine their regular smoking to the pipe, while the rest smoke pipes in combination with other products regularly. As in the case of cigarettes and cigars, men who smoke only pipes regularly average more pipefuls daily than those who smoke pipes as well as cigarettes or cigars regularly. The difference, averaging about 1 pipeful a day, obtains regardless of broad age differences or when incomes are $4,000 and over. The difference between the pipe-only smoker and the combination regular smoker is nearly 2 pipefuls for incomes below $4,000.

Table 58.--Average daily consumption (pipefuls) by regular pipe-only and combination smokers, 18 years and over, by age and by income, February 1955

Item	Form of regular smoking	
	Pipes only	Pipes and cigarettes or cigars
	Pipefuls	Pipefuls
Age:		
18-44 years	6.6	5.4
45 and over	6.8	5.9
All ages	6.7	5.7
Income:		
Under $4,000	7.0	5.2
$4,000 and over	6.9	5.9
All incomes 1/	6.7	5.7

1/ Includes those with no income.

Region.--Survey data show that the West apparently has the highest average daily consumption among regular pipe smokers. Indicated average rates for the regular smoking group as a whole are about the same for the other regions. The higher consumption rate for the West is chiefly attributable to the relatively high proportion of regular smokers who report smoking 10 or more pipefuls daily, particularly among those with incomes of less than $3,000.

The indicated higher average smoking rate for the West is of some significance, as the West appears to be the only region in which regular pipe smokers may slightly outnumber occasional pipe smokers. (See appendix table table 88.)

Table 59.--Average daily consumption of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region	Income class		All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000 and over	
	Pipefuls	Pipefuls	Pipefuls
Northeast	7.4	5.1	5.9
North Central	5.8	6.3	6.0
South	5.5	7.0	6.1
West	9.7	6.6	7.8

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Residence.--Regular pipe smokers residing in rural areas appear to smoke more heavily, on the average, than those in urban areas. In the case of rural nonfarm smokers, this is attributable to the higher proportion reporting a consumption of 10 or more pipefuls daily. In the case of smokers residing on farms, it is attributable to the higher proportion smoking from 5 to 9 pipefuls daily.

In the lower income brackets, however, the average smoking rates of urban pipe smokers are fairly near those of rural smokers of similar incomes.

An income effect also is evident in considering the relative importance of regular and occasional pipe smokers. In all three places of residence, regular pipe smokers either equal or outnumber occasional smokers in income brackets of less than $3,000. At higher incomes, occasional smokers predominate. (See appendix table 96.)

Table 60.--Average daily consumption of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Income	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	
		Nonfarm	Farm
	Pipefuls	Pipefuls	Pipefuls
Under $3,000	6.5	7.0	6.2
$3,000- 4,999	5.3	(6.6)	(7.5)
5,000 and over	6.5	( )	( )
All incomes 1/	5.8	6.9	6.3

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Occupation.--Average daily consumption by pipe smokers who are workers in professional and kindred employment appears to be higher than the average of smokers in other occupations. On the other hand, the average number of pipefuls smoked by those who are service workers and salesworkers appears to be lower than the pipefuls smoked by other occupational groups; proportionately more of the former smoke 1 to 4 pipefuls daily than do smokers in other occupations. In the other occupational groups, average daily consumption by regular pipe smokers ranges from about 6 to 6½ pipefuls. Average consumption by major occupation group follows:

Major occupation group	Average daily consumption by regular pipe smokers (Pipefuls)
Professional and kindred workers	7.0
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers	5.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6.2
Clerical and kindred workers	6.0
Sales workers	5.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6.4
Operatives and kindred workers	5.9
Service workers, except private household	4.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.9

INCOME ELASTICITY OF DEMAND FOR CIGARETTES 7/

In analyzing prospective changes in demand, a statistical measure frequently employed is the income elasticity of demand. Simply defined, the income elasticity of demand (more properly, the elasticity of demand with respect to income) is the percentage change in consumption accompanying a 1 percent change in income, other factors affecting demand remaining the same. 8/ The application of this measure is obvious. Assuming no change in price, consumer tastes, and other demand factors discussed below, the income elasticity coefficient is an aid in estimating the percentage change in consumption that may be expected to follow a given percentage change in consumer income.

When consumers get more income, they naturally tend to spend more. But a 10 percent rise in incomes is not likely to mean a 10 percent increase in the purchase of each commodity or service. Purchases of some goods or services may increase proportionally more than the rise in income; the demand for these is said to be elastic with respect to income. Purchases of other goods or services may also increase, but percentage-wise not as much as the increase in income; the demand for these is said to be inelastic with respect to income. Most commodities are characterized by positive income elasticity of demand, that is, the demand increases as income rises. However, there are some commodities--wheat flour, for example--purchases of which may decline with an increase in income. Under such circumstances, the demand with respect to income is said to be negative.

Census survey data were used to derive an estimate of the income elasticity of demand for cigarettes. Similar estimates could not be derived for cigars and pipe tobacco, as the need for combining income classes and age groups to improve reliability reduced the number of observations below a satisfactory minimum. Before considering the cigarette analyses, a distinction should be made between time-series analysis and cross-section (or budget data) analysis. Reference will be made to these two methods in this section.

Numerous factors affect the demand for a given commodity. Size and composition of population, price, level of consumer income and its distribution among families, supplies and prices of competing commodities, and changes in consumer taste and preferences are among the more important of these factors.

Many demand analyses are based on annual data, using figures relating to the national market, as, for example, annual data on production, consumption,

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7/ This section is based on an article by Sackrin (10).

8/ In economic literature, "demand" is usually defined as the quantity of a product or service which buyers will take at a given price in a given market at a given time.

average price, and consumer income after taxes. Such analyses, based on national aggregates or "market statistics," are referred to as time-series analyses. Measures of income elasticity derived from time-series data indicate changes in aggregate consumption of a product by all consumers that normally are associated with a given change in aggregate income.

Another approach in demand analysis is the use of survey data, often called family budget data. In this method--cross-section analysis--demand as of a given time is examined. For example, the demand data may consist of quantity consumed or purchased (or expenditures) for a day, a week, or several weeks. The time period involved usually is so short that certain factors influencing demand, such as income distribution, prices, population, and taste preferences, may be considered fixed. Measures of income elasticity derived from cross-section data indicate changes in consumption by individual users that normally are associated with changes in their individual income.

We have no reason to expect that coefficients from time-series and cross-section data, respectively, will give similar answers and, at least in some cases, they may not even yield the same signs. Research analysts, however, frequently have some interest in each of these measures.

Availability of the smoking-income survey data permitted cross-section analysis of cigarette consumption in relation to income. As indicated in the preceding section, age and sex appear to be more influential than regional location, urban or rural residence, or occupational differences in affecting rates of cigarette smoking. Price, of course, is a factor, and differences in cigarette prices are sizable, depending on the kind of cigarette (regular, king-size, or filter-tip) and on the existence and rates of State and local taxes. 9/ Other influences on retail price are (1) unit of sales (single package of 20, multi-packages, or carton of 10 packages), and (2) retail outlets (chain stores, vending machines, hotels, etc.). Unfortunately, survey data do not provide price information, so that price could not be explicitly introduced into the analysis as a variable. But averaging of consumption among various income and age groups on a national basis undoubtedly tends to reduce price differences.

The data were analyzed to ascertain the relationship of rates of cigarette smoking to income and age. Separate analyses were made for men and women regular smokers, because of the sharp differences in smoking rates between the sexes. An analysis was also made of all regular smokers, men and women, in order to derive an elasticity coefficient which could be compared to those obtained by other investigators. The details of these consumption-income analyses may be found in Appendix C, beginning on p. 186. The main findings of the analyses are summarized below.

9/ At the time of the survey, most brands of nonfilter tips sold at the same price regardless of length, but a differential between regular and king-size became generally effective later in 1955.

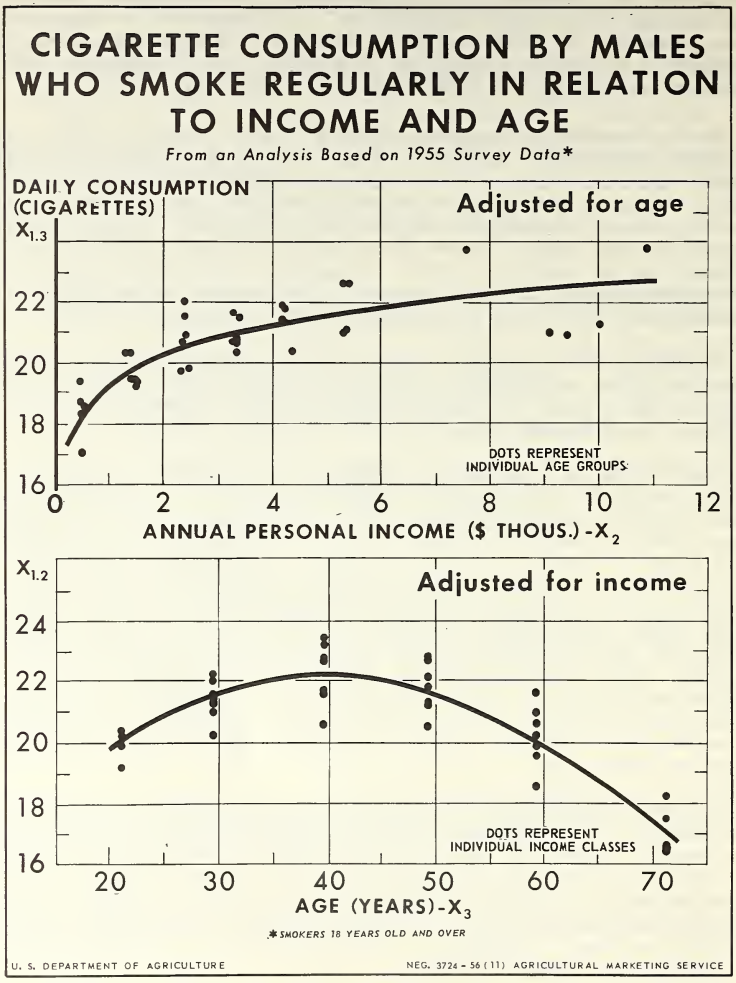

Figure 15.--Cigarette consumption by males tends to increase with increasing income, after adjusting for the effect of age, but the rate of increase is larger for the smallest incomes. In relation to age, consumption increases up to about age 35, remains relatively stable through age 45, and then declines, after adjusting for the effect of income.

Male Smokers

The consumption of cigarettes among male regular smokers increases with income, after allowing for the effect of age, and decreases with the difference in age from 40 (taken as the age of peak smoking rate), after allowing for the effect of income (figure 15). The indicated income elasticity is 0.07. This measure implies that, on the average, a 10 percent increase in personal income (after taxes) of male smokers is accompanied by a 0.7 percent increase in cigarette consumption.

Both age and income appear to be influential factors accounting for the variation in the cigarette smoking rate of males, but of the two, age may be somewhat more important. Statistical results from the analysis imply the following percentage changes in daily smoking rates of males, after allowing for the effect of income:

Age Years	Percentage change from preceding age Percent	Age Years	Percentage change from preceding age Percent
20	---	50	-2.0
25	4.8	55	-3.3
30	3.4	60	-4.6
35	2.1	65	-5.9
40	.7	70	-7.1
45	-.7		

These data indicate that when income is held constant the largest increase in rate of cigarette smoking among males occurs between the ages of 20 and 30, and that the maximum smoking rate (about one-tenth higher than at 20) is attained by about age 35. Little change occurs thereafter through age 45. On the other hand, the statistical relationship indicates that after 45 the quantity smoked daily declines with age at an accelerating rate. By age 70, the average daily smoking rate is about a fifth less than the peak rate averaged by those 35-45, after allowing for the effect of income.

Analyses were also made for individual age groups, to learn whether income elasticities varied by age. The following income elasticity coefficients were obtained:

Age group (years)	Income elasticity coefficient
18-24	0.052
25-34	.056
35-44	.046
45-54	.056
55-64	.096
65 and over	.095

Derived income elasticity coefficients thus range from about 0.05 among those 18-54 to 0.10 among those 55 and over. Coefficients for the four age groups 18-54 do not differ from each other by a statistically significant

amount, but do differ significantly from the higher coefficients for those 55 and over. This implies that cigarette consumption by male smokers 55 and over is somewhat more responsive to income changes than in the case of younger men. If weighted by the respective average consumption of regular smokers in each group, the average of the individual elasticities is 0.07, which equals that found by analysis of the pooled observations.

Female Smokers

A similar analysis using pooled observations for female smokers did not yield a coefficient on income that differed from zero by a statistically significant amount. Hence, it was not possible to derive a valid estimate of the income elasticity coefficient. This result was not altogether unexpected. Survey income data represent personal income and hence inadequately measure the true purchasing power of female smokers because husbands' or other family income is not considered. Though income data relating to male smokers also may not reflect true purchasing power, access to other family income probably is less important than in the case of females.

Statistically significant coefficients on age were obtained, however. While the relationship between smoking rates and age found for women smokers is not as close as for men smokers (possibly because of poorer data), the analysis suggests a similar effect of age on smoking rates. The greatest gains in smoking rates of women smokers also appear to occur between the ages of 20 and 30, and the maximum smoking rate is about attained by age 35. Examination of the data at first seemed to indicate that the peak smoking rate among women is attained at a later age (45-54) than among men. This finding, however, is not confirmed by results of the statistical analysis, which show that the age of peak smoking rate among women is not as clearly defined as among males. It occurs apperently sometime between the ages of 35 and 50.

All Regular Smokers

Earlier studies that attempted to estimate the income elasticity of demand for cigarettes were concerned with the demand of all smokers. To derive an income elasticity coefficient which can be compared with those obtained in previous studies, an appropriate procedure is to combine the income elasticities relating to male and female smokers, respectively, on a weighted basis. In the present instance, however, this cannot be done because of the lack of a valid estimate relating to female smokers.

As an alternative, cigarette consumption of male and female smokers each was adjusted statistically to eliminate the effect of age, using the foregoing analyses as the basis for the adjustment. The adjusted data were then combined on a weighted basis, using numbers of men and women smokers in the appropriate class as weights. This gave average daily consumption of all regular smokers, with the effect of age differences removed. A statistical analysis was then made of the adjusted consumption data in relation to income, which had similarly been averaged for the two sexes. The income elasticity

coefficient obtained from this analysis was 0.12. 10/ This implies that, other demand factors remaining the same, an increase in income (after taxes) of all regular smokers is accompanied by increased cigarette consumption on the average proportionately about one-tenth as great.

Other Estimates of the Income Elasticity of Demand for Cigarettes

The elasticity coefficient on income of 0.12 is smaller than that found by other investigators using a time-series approach or, in one instance, geographical cross-section analysis. These earlier studies are in general agreement in estimating the income elasticity of demand for cigarettes at about 0.5. 11/ But the coefficient of income elasticity of 0.12 for all smokers we estimated from survey data is not inconsistent with the higher coefficients found in other investigations, considering differences in approach. The time-series approach, which analyzes the relationship between variables over a period of time, usually yields different results from cross-section analysis, which examines the relationship between variables at a given point in time. Income elasticities estimated from time-series data generally are higher than those estimated from family-budget data, as is the case in the present instance.

RECONCILIATION OF COMPUTED CONSUMPTION WITH INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE DATA

In this section, aggregate national consumption computed from survey data is compared with that indicated by Internal Revenue Service statistics, which are generally accepted as providing an accurate basis for measuring consumption. Although the comparison shows a discrepancy between the two, this does not lessen the usefulness of the survey data. These furnish a great amount of detail, heretofore nonexistent, as to smokers and rates of smoking cross-classified with income by various age, regional, residence, and occupational groups, and are considered to be reliable to a substantial degree in a structural sense. The pattern of smokers and smoking rates thus portrayed, insofar as they depict the interrelationships among the various groups, is not affected to any appreciable extent by the understatement in aggregate consumption, commonly encountered in surveys involving tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

Cigarettes

As already indicated, the data on smokers and daily smoking rates in the Census survey were collected from a representative sample of the civilian noninstitutional population, 18 years and over, in the continental United States. After determining specific average smoking rates for subgroups by age and sex, total daily consumption of cigarettes was computed. This daily

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10/ The reason for the higher coefficient than derived for male smokers only is given in Appendix C, p. 188.

11/ See the article by Sackrin (10) for a fuller discussion of the results of these earlier analyses.

consumption aggregate was multiplied by 28 to arrive at the monthly total for February 1955. This monthly total was compared with official statistics collected by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on removals from factories, reported on a monthly basis. These IRS data are gathered in connection with the Federal tobacco taxes, which are collected from manufacturers and accurately reflect total shipments for ultimate domestic consumption. In order to compare aggregate consumption computed from survey data with the total volume indicated by the IRS, it was necessary to prepare estimates of cigarette consumption by smokers not included in the civilian, noninstitutional population covered by the Census sample. Because of more complete and reliable survey data, this procedure was deemed most feasible with respect to cigarettes--the form of smoking followed most widely.

The number of cigarette smokers and the cigarettes smoked in February 1955 (the month of the survey) are estimated largely from survey data to be as follows:

	Cigarette smokers Millions	Cigarettes smoked Billions
From the survey of noninstitutional civilians, 18 years and over:		
Regular smokers:		
Males	27.0	16.3
Females	14.0	5.6
Occasional smokers:		
Males	2.1	.1
Females	2.3	.1
Estimates for population groups not in survey:		
Armed forces in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska	1.6	1.0
Population 15-17	1.5	.7
Institutional population	.5	.3
Hawaii and Alaska civilians	.2	.1
Total	49.2	24.2

Internal Revenue Service reported that 28.7 billion cigarettes were removed from factories in February 1955 for tax-paid consumption. In the survey, virtually all the cigarette smokers reported would have been consumers of Federally tax-paid cigarettes. There are also shipments of tax-free cigarettes from domestic factories. (In February 1955, these totaled 2.5 billion.) Tax-free cigarettes are consumed by armed forces overseas or afloat, merchant seamen and others traveling abroad, inmates of Federal institutions, and others. In addition, a substantial share of the tax-free cigarettes go out as commercial exports to foreign countries and shipments to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and other possessions.

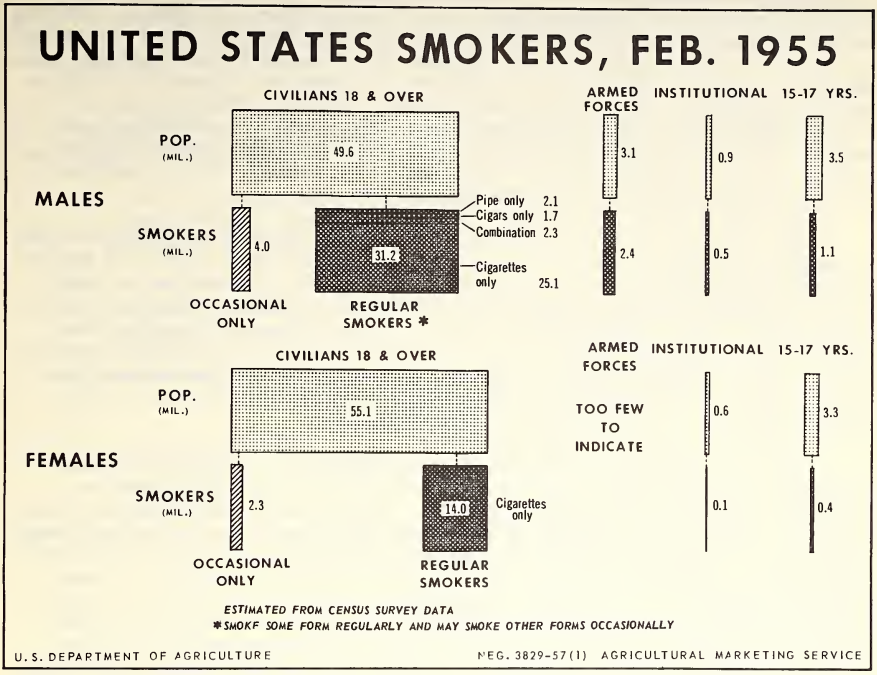

Figure 16.--The February 1955 population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) aged 15 and over was 116 million--57 million males and 59 million females. Based on estimates mainly from survey data, the number of regular and occasional smokers totaled about 56 million --39 million males and 17 million females. Comparisons with other data suggest that the total number of smokers may have been closer to 60 million--about 54 million of whom smoked regularly (every day) and the rest, occasionally (not every day).

On an annual basis, the total for tax-paid cigarettes, as reported by IRS, is widely accepted as being an accurate measure of domestic consumption. It is less reliable for individual months or quarters within a particular year, as shipments can vary owing to the introduction of new brands, impending price changes, inventory adjustment, seasonal influences, and other reasons. After

examining the monthly data for the months adjacent to February 1955 and comparing the monthly fluctuations with those of other years, it appears that the tax-paid shipments in February 1955 exceeded actual consumption and the excess probably represented adjustment of inventories in the marketing channels. Although the tax-paid shipments of cigarettes, as reported, totaled 28.7 billion, actual consumption was probably closer to 27.5 billion. Assuming the 27.5 billion figure represents a more nearly accurate total, the calculated consumption of 24.2 billion cigarettes (based on the civilian, noninstitutional smokers and the estimates for the other nonsampled groups) fails to account for about 12 percent of the cigarettes that were smoked.

An explanation of the 12 percent gap between calculated consumption and the adjusted IRS figure can be little more than conjecture. First, it should be noted that other consumption surveys involving such commodities as alcoholic beverages and tobacco usually have produced aggregates that were understatements of actual quantities, known from other sources of data, to have been consumed. The deficiency of the calculated cigarette consumption could be due to (1) underestimating the percentage of smokers in the various population groups or (2) underestimating average rates of consumption. Likely some combination of these factors may be accountable.

Survey data for self-respondents indicated 54.5 percent of the male civilians and 25.5 percent of the female civilians as smoking cigarettes regularly. Various nongovernment surveys--of newspapers, magazines, a Gallup poll, and others--have indicated somewhat higher proportions than these, particularly for females. Most of these private surveys cover specific cities or urban areas. They indicate that the proportion of women smokers in these areas are often 35 to 40 percent. Nationwide surveys in the United Kingdom (8) and Denmark (3) both indicate the proportion of women smoking to be 39 percent. In Canada, surveys indicate that the average percentage of women smokers in 60 cities is 39 percent--two-thirds of whom are regular smokers (2). A survey in Sweden (11) found that 33 percent of the women above 15 years of age are smokers.

Our study indicates that daily rates of cigarette smoking, based on the midvalues selected for each consumption range, averages 21.5 for males and 14.2 for females, and 19.1 for males and females combined. There are few references to other survey data on average rates of consumption. In a few instances average consumption of cigarette smokers is said to amount to "about" a pack a day, i.e., 20. According to a British survey for 1954 (1), British males averaged 14.7 cigarettes per smoker and British females averaged 7.3 per smoker.

The number of cigarette smokers in the population 15-17 years old could be considerable larger than the estimate shown on p. 92. The estimate of 1.5 million is based on data from the Census survey giving the specific year of age when those who were in the 18-24 year bracket started smoking cigarettes regularly. This implies that those aged 15-17 in February 1955 would have had about the same proportion of regular cigarette smokers as those 18-24 year old when they were 15-17 years of age. Based on this estimating procedure, about

30 percent of the males and 13 percent of the females in the 15-17 age bracket may have been regular cigarette smokers in early 1955. Some observers, and also a poll on youthful smoking (5) indicate the percentages of smokers may be considerably higher than these estimates.

If the cigarette consumption calculated from the Census survey data is to be reconciled with the aggregate indicated by IRS data, the available evidence suggests that adjustments might be about as follows:

1. For civilian males, 18 and over, 56.5 percent smoke cigarettes regularly at an average rate of 22 daily (instead of 54.5 percent and 21.5 daily).

2. For civilian females, 18 and over, 30 percent smoke cigarettes regularly at an average rate of 16.5 daily (instead of 25.5 percent and 14.2 daily).

3. For males, 15-17 years old, 40 percent (instead of 30) smoke cigarettes regularly.

4. For females, 15-17 years old, 25 percent (instead of 13) smoke cigarettes regularly.

If such adjustments are made, the estimated cigarette smokers and the cigarettes smoked in February 1955 would be as follows:

	Cigarette smokers Millions	Cigarettes smoked Billions
Civilians 18 years and over:		
Regular smokers:		
Males	28.0	17.3
Females	16.5	7.6
Occasional smokers:		
Males	2.1	.1
Females	2.3	.1
Armed forces in United States, Hawaii, and Alaska	1.6	1.0
Population 15-17	2.2	1.0
Institutional population	.5	.3
Hawaii and Alaska civilians	.2	.1
Total	53.4	27.5

These adjustments are designed to eliminate the 12 percent deficiency in the aggregate consumption as originally calculated from the survey data. They effect a reconciliation of the calculated consumption with the IRS aggregate, but the adjustments have been made on a judgment basis. The adjustments applied have the following effect:

1. The estimated number of civilian male smokers, 18 and over, is raised from 27 to 28 million. The average daily smoking rate for this group is increased by one-half cigarette.

2. The estimated number of civilian female smokers, 18 and over, is raised from 14 to 16½ million. The average daily smoking rate for this group is increased by 2 1/3 cigarettes

3. The estimated number of 15-17 year old regular smokers of cigarettes is raised from 1.5 to 2.2 million. This adjustment if correct, means that 1 out of 3 of the 15-17 year olds smoke cigarettes regularly instead of the originally calculated 1 out of 4.

The total number of cigarette smokers in the continental United States, Hawaii, and Alaska is increased by these adjustments from 49.2 to 53.4 million. The average daily smoking rate of all regular smokers is increased about 4 percent. The adjustments closing the 3.3 billion gap between the original calculation of 24.2 billion and the 27.5 billion indicated by IRS data may be sumarized as follows:

	Adjustment, billion cigarettes	Percentage distribution
Civilian females, 18 and over	2.0	61
Civilian males, 18 and over	1.0	30
Males and females, 15-17 years	.3	9
Gap = 27.5 minus 24.2	3.3	100

Much of the underestimate may result from some inaccurate responses from female groups.

A major reason for adjusting the calculated proportions of cigarette smokers in the various population groups is to assist in estimating changes in number of smokers since early 1955. For example, estimates of the number of

cigarette smokers as of July 1, 1956 can be made on the basis of the February 1, 1955 percentages as adjusted, and would be as follows:

Group of cigarette smokers 1/	Total population	Smokers	
		Percentage of population	Number
	Millions	Percent	Millions
Regular: 1/			
Civilians, 18 years and over:			
Males	51.4	56½	29.0
Females	56.5	30	17.0
Armed forces in United States	1.9	73	1.4
Males and females, 15-17 years	7.0	33	2.3
Total	116.8	---	49.7
Occasional	---	---	4.5
All	---	---	54.2

1/ Smokers in institutions included in civilian groups.

Thus estimated, the number of cigarette smokers (including those smoking occasionally) shows an increase of about 1 million from February 1955 to mid-1956.

In addition to the 54.2 million cigarette smokers in the United States that were smoking tax-paid cigarettes, probably another 0.7 million of overseas personnel drew upon the tax-free supplies shipped abroad. Thus the total number of cigarette smokers in this country, and among its overseas personnel in mid-1956 was probably close to 55 million. This figure would not include additional smokers in Puerto Rico and other possessions of the United States, who smoke cigarettes largely supplied from United States factories.

These estimates, of course, represent only approximations of the numbers of smokers, and any knowledge of factors that may have increased or decreased the early 1955 proportions should also be weighed.

Current population estimates and long-term projections by age groups are released at regular intervals by the Bureau of the Census. This makes possible an additional refinement in the estimating procedure, by basing estimated numbers of smokers on adjusted percentages by individual age groups. In this manner, changing age composition of the population is taken into consideration. Again, any other factors affecting proportions of smokers or average rates of smoking should be evaluated.

Cigars and Pipe Tobacco

The reconciliation of aggregates computed from survey data with IRS data was less feasible for cigars and pipe tobacco than for cigarettes. The greater relative importance of occasional smokers of cigars and pipes, and the lack of information on rates of consumption of such smokers, presented the major difficulty. Adjustments in IRS monthly data on cigars and smoking tobacco to achieve comparability with survey data cannot be made as readily as on cigarettes. Interpretation of factory removals data as indicating a particular month's consumption is more questionable; monthly data are more erratic for these products than for cigarettes.

Factory removals of smoking tobacco are reported as a single total, and some unknown proportion of it is used by smokers of "roll-your-own" cigarettes. No information is available from survey data on the average quantity of tobacco contained in a pipeful--the measure of consumption reported by pipe smokers. About 4 percent of the cigars supplied to United States smokers come from bonded manufacturing warehouses and no monthly data for such removals are available.

Another consideration is the smaller numbers of cigar and pipe smokers than of cigarette smokers, which results in considerably larger standard errors of estimated numbers for various subgroups than for cigarette smokers. Also, data are not available for adjustments of any bias due to non-self-response in cigar and pipe smoking; such data were used in analysis of cigarette smoking.

Attempts to reconcile cigar and pipe tobacco volume computed from survey data with IRS figures lead mainly to the conclusion that occasional cigar and pipe smokers account for considerably greater proportions of total consumption than is true of occasional cigarette smokers.

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APPENDIX A. TABLES OF SURVEY DATA

Basic tables of survey data are shown in this appendix. As indicated on p. 11 , all percentage distributions shown in the cigar and pipe tables are derived from the income sample. In the case of the cigarette tables, percentage distributions by income class are derived from the income sample, and those relating to subtotals or total (where income detail is not involved) are from Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7). Percentage distributions of subtotals and totals have been adjusted to allow for persons not reporting their smoking habits, who have been distributed proportionately to reported categories. Persons not furnishing tobacco smoking information comprise somewhat less than 5 percent of the full sample.

Since percentages for subtotals and totals in the cigarette tables are derived from the full sample, they vary slightly from the weighted averages of data shown for individual income classes. Differences in virtually all cases are so small that they do not affect conclusions drawn from the data. Illustrative of the size of the difference is the comparison made in tables 123 and 124 in Appendix D, which show the percentage distributions for cigarettes based on the income sample and full sample, respectively.

Where income detail is not shown in all tables in this appendix population numbers are identical with those shown in the United States Public Health Service monograph (7). The distribution of the surveyed population by income class was made mostly on the basis of income sample data, because these related to persons 18 years and over, whereas income data published regularly by the Bureau of the Census relate to persons 14 years and over. The only instance where published data of the Bureau of the Census were used to compute numbers of persons by income class was in the case of age-income cross-classification. In this case, we used the percentage distribution of 1954 income shown in Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income" (14) for persons 25 years and over. These age groups are directly comparable to those of the tobacco smoking sample. The generally close correspondence between the percentage distribution by income as computed from the income sample and that from the larger sample used by the Bureau of the Census may be seen from tables 127 and 128 in Appendix D.

Table 61.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other						
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued	Cigarettes	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:																
Income:																
None	735	67.7	---	4.3	9.7	16.3	0.8	---	26.8	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,494	46.7	0.9	6.5	12.7	27.4	4.1	1.1	45.3	.6	---	---	---	.6	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,298	35.3	3.0	5.8	12.0	33.8	8.3	---	54.1	.8	0.5	0.5	---	1.8	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	841	35.6	2.3	.7	8.6	39.8	10.6	---	59.0	.7	1.7	---	---	2.4	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	658	27.3	4.4	7.0	13.3	30.7	10.7	.7	55.4	.7	4.1	1.1	---	5.9	100.0	
4,000 - 6,999	379	30.4	6.4	5.0	12.8	31.7	10.7	---	55.2	1.5	---	1.5	---	3.0	100.0	
7,000 and over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
All with income	4,670	37.4	2.7	5.2	11.9	32.2	7.9	.5	52.5	.7	1.1	.4	---	2.2	100.0	
All 1/	5,405	40.0	3.6	5.1	11.9	29.6	7.2	.4	49.1	.8	.9	.5	---	2.2	100.0	
25-34 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	847	31.0	6.3	2.8	13.6	35.2	8.7	.7	58.2	---	1.7	---	---	1.7	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,151	23.8	7.7	3.2	7.9	43.3	9.9	.5	61.6	---	3.2	.5	---	3.7	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,704	18.9	9.6	1.9	6.1	45.7	11.2	1.8	64.8	.8	1.6	2.4	---	4.8	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,627	21.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	39.4	15.7	.2	63.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.3	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,225	24.1	11.8	3.6	7.1	33.1	16.5	1.1	57.8	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	2.7	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,856	20.4	9.8	4.7	7.2	39.1	15.9	.5	62.7	.2	1.9	.3	---	2.4	100.0	
7,000 and over	445	30.9	17.5	4.3	6.4	26.3	10.7	1.1	44.5	---	2.8	---	---	2.8	100.0	
All with income	10,855	22.6	9.6	3.8	7.6	38.5	14.0	.8	60.9	.6	1.6	.8	.1	3.1	100.0	
All 1/	11,065	23.7	9.0	3.6	7.7	37.5	14.3	.8	60.3	.7	1.9	.7	.1	3.4	100.0	
35-44 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	803	15.6	11.6	5.6	11.9	34.0	16.6	0.7	63.2	2.0	2.0	---	---	4.0	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	972	24.7	11.9	3.4	11.9	27.1	13.9	1.4	54.3	2.3	3.4	---	---	5.7	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,246	25.5	9.9	3.8	6.7	35.4	12.9	1.0	56.0	.4	4.4	---	---	4.8	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,154	20.4	12.8	4.3	7.6	33.3	15.6	2.3	58.8	.2	2.3	1.2	---	3.7	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,049	22.3	9.1	3.4	5.0	36.3	16.7	2.1	60.1	.6	3.6	.9	---	5.1	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	2,228	21.1	13.9	3.5	6.0	29.4	17.7	2.7	55.8	.5	3.9	1.1	.2	5.7	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,109	27.1	11.3	2.4	9.4	28.7	16.0	1.5	55.6	---	3.2	.4	---	3.6	100.0	
All with income	10,561	22.3	11.7	3.7	7.5	32.3	15.9	1.9	57.6	.7	3.3	.7	2/	4.7	100.0	
All 1/	10,755	22.8	11.1	3.9	7.5	32.4	16.2	1.8	57.9	.8	2.6	.8	.1	4.3	100.0	

Continued -

Table 61.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	of cigarettes	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
45-54 years:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	910	22.5	15.6	4.4	10.0	27.5	11.9	---	49.4	4.1	3.1	0.9	---	8.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	927	22.0	15.2	2.3	12.9	33.4	11.0	1.6	58.9	---	1.6	---	---	1.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,186	25.0	12.1	5.6	5.4	30.7	16.2	1.1	53.4	1.7	2.2	---	---	3.9	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,757	26.8	12.2	3.5	7.7	30.3	13.7	.7	52.4	1.5	2.2	1.4	---	5.1	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,445	25.8	9.9	3.6	9.1	30.1	14.6	2.1	55.9	.8	2.9	1.1	---	4.8	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,560	25.2	14.6	6.5	3.0	28.7	14.0	1.9	47.6	1.3	3.8	1.0	---	6.1	100.0
7,000 and over	1,133	26.4	13.7	3.8	4.9	29.7	15.2	.9	50.7	2.9	1.6	.9	---	5.4	100.0
All with income	8,918	25.2	13.0	4.3	7.1	29.9	14.0	1.3	52.3	1.7	2.6	.9	---	5.2	100.0
All 1/	9,100	26.1	12.6	4.4	7.2	29.1	14.3	1.5	52.1	1.5	2.5	.7	.1	4.8	100.0
55-64 years:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,097	39.4	11.8	9.4	9.9	18.8	4.4	---	33.1	4.4	1.2	.7	---	6.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	871	32.3	17.6	2.8	6.8	27.2	8.5	---	42.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	---	4.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,084	40.8	11.8	5.0	7.3	23.0	11.4	.7	42.4	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,370	31.2	18.0	5.0	7.2	23.0	10.3	.4	40.9	1.8	3.1	---	---	4.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	898	29.9	13.0	3.4	9.9	25.3	11.8	1.4	48.4	1.4	3.1	.8	---	5.3	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	745	26.7	25.7	4.1	5.8	27.4	7.9	---	41.1	.7	---	1.0	.7	2.4	100.0
7,000 and over	585	40.3	21.2	2.9	2.1	18.2	10.1	.8	31.2	.8	2.8	.8	---	4.4	100.0
All with income	6,650	34.4	16.4	4.9	7.3	23.2	9.2	.5	40.2	1.6	1.8	.6	.1	4.1	100.0
All 1/	6,934	36.0	15.7	4.8	7.4	22.0	9.1	.6	39.1	1.7	1.9	.7	.1	4.4	100.0
65 years and over:															
Income:															
None	480	73.5	9.7	1.0	1.4	10.6	1.4	---	13.4	2.4	---	---	---	2.4	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,477	65.3	13.0	3.7	6.8	8.8	.9	---	16.5	.8	.4	.3	---	1.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,396	59.2	13.2	5.8	7.5	10.0	2.0	.3	19.8	.8	.5	.7	---	2.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	795	44.3	16.4	7.9	9.4	14.8	4.2	---	28.4	3.0	---	---	---	3.0	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	485	47.0	17.4	2.4	9.2	18.8	1.0	---	29.0	1.4	1.4	---	1.4	4.2	100.0
4,000 and over	689	55.9	16.2	---	4.7	15.3	6.3	---	26.3	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	100.0
All with income	5,842	58.4	14.2	4.3	7.3	11.4	2.2	.1	21.0	1.3	.4	.3	.1	2.1	100.0
All 1/	6,322	59.6	13.6	4.6	6.1	10.1	2.9	.3	19.4	1.8	.7	.1	.2	2.8	100.0

Continued -

Table 61.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers				Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes			Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
						Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued			Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All ages:																
Income:																
None	2,085	59.0	6.9	4.2		9.2	16.8	2.0	.4	28.4	1.1	.4	---	---	1.5	100.0
With income:																
Under $1,000	7,628	45.3	10.2	5.2		9.8	20.7	5.5	.3	36.3	1.7	1.0	.3	---	3.0	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	6,615	35.6	11.3	4.1		9.6	27.5	8.2	.6	45.9	.9	1.7	.5	---	3.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	6,856	29.8	10.4	4.0		7.0	33.0	11.5	.9	52.4	1.0	1.8	.6	---	3.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	9,051	25.5	11.7	4.4		8.1	32.0	13.2	.8	54.1	1.1	2.1	.9	.2	4.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	7,191	25.8	10.9	3.4		7.4	31.9	14.9	1.6	55.8	1.0	2.3	.7	.1	4.1	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	6,673	23.6	14.1	4.5		5.8	31.3	14.9	1.5	53.5	.6	2.8	.8	.1	4.3	100.0
7,000 and over	3,482	31.3	14.6	3.1		5.9	26.2	13.7	1.1	46.9	1.1	2.4	.6	---	4.1	100.0
All with income	47,496	30.7	11.7	4.2		7.8	29.1	11.7	1.0	49.6	1.1	2.0	.6	.1	3.8	100.0
All 1/	49,581	32.1	11.1	4.2		7.8	28.2	11.7	1.1	48.8	1.2	1.9	.6	.1	3.8	100.0

1/ Based on full sample. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 62.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution									
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers						
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:										
Income:										
None	3,335	64.1	2.5	4.1	13.4	15.1	0.8	---	29.3	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,677	65.1	2.9	6.2	14.1	11.2	.5	---	25.8	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,117	64.5	3.0	4.0	14.5	11.0	3.0	---	28.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	956	59.3	.8	11.6	12.2	15.5	.6	---	28.3	100.0
3,000 and over	375	40.5	6.5	13.1	10.2	27.6	2.1	---	39.9	100.0
All with income	4,125	61.6	2.8	7.4	13.4	13.5	1.3	---	28.2	100.0
All 1/	7,460	61.7	3.5	5.1	12.8	14.7	2.0	---	29.7	100.0

Continued -

Table 62.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
25-34 years:										
Income:										
None	7,135	54.8	6.6	4.9	10.6	19.4	3.5	0.2	33.7	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,781	51.0	2.9	8.2	16.1	18.7	2.6	.5	37.9	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,205	47.6	7.2	3.6	15.0	22.5	3.0	1.1	41.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,027	51.1	3.3	5.6	14.5	22.4	3.1	---	40.0	100.0
3,000 and over	1,048	52.6	3.0	5.4	12.0	22.5	4.1	.4	39.0	100.0
All with income	5,061	50.7	4.0	5.9	14.5	21.3	3.1	.5	39.4	100.0
All 1/	12,196	53.4	5.8	5.0	11.8	20.3	3.4	.3	35.8	100.0
35-44 years:										
Income:										
None	6,224	59.6	6.1	3.5	10.0	17.8	2.7	.3	30.8	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,946	60.8	4.6	4.0	8.4	18.7	3.2	.3	30.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,189	55.1	1.9	3.6	17.8	19.5	2.1	---	39.4	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,026	60.7	2.5	5.9	12.3	16.1	2.5	---	30.9	100.0
3,000 and over	1,099	49.2	4.9	7.9	13.4	20.3	4.3	---	38.0	100.0
All with income	5,260	57.0	3.6	5.1	12.4	18.8	2.9	.2	34.3	100.0
All 1/	11,484	58.4	4.9	4.3	10.9	18.3	3.0	.2	32.4	100.0
45-54 years:										
Income:										
None	4,953	70.8	4.2	3.9	6.7	11.8	2.4	.2	21.1	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,565	73.4	4.6	2.7	8.3	8.2	2.5	.3	19.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,040	62.6	4.6	3.2	11.3	14.6	3.2	.5	29.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	898	61.5	4.1	8.3	8.3	14.8	3.0	---	26.1	100.0
3,000 and over	943	61.9	5.8	3.1	9.9	15.2	3.0	1.1	29.2	100.0
All with income	4,446	66.1	4.8	3.9	9.4	12.5	2.9	.4	25.2	100.0
All 1/	9,399	69.3	3.9	3.9	7.9	12.1	2.7	.2	22.9	100.0

Continued -

Table 62.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
55-64 years:										
Income:										
None	4,166	85.2	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.3	.5	---	8.5	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,446	88.4	1.9	2.3	2.1	4.9	.4	---	7.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	714	79.5	1.8	3.6	5.4	5.4	4.3	---	15.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	482	80.4	.9	7.6	5.8	5.3	---	---	11.1	100.0
3,000 and over	488	77.2	1.3	5.0	1.9	12.8	1.8	---	16.5	100.0
All with income	3,130	83.2	1.6	4.0	3.4	6.4	1.4	---	11.2	100.0
All 1/	7,296	83.6	2.5	3.0	4.7	5.1	1.0	.1	10.9	100.0
65 years and over:										
Income:										
None	2,745	95.3	.9	1.3	1.7	.6	.2	---	2.5	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	3,328	96.2	.6	.6	1.4	1.2	---	---	2.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	687	92.7	4.2	---	1.7	1.4	---	---	3.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	248	80.5	5.6	2.8	8.3	2.8	---	---	11.1	100.0
3,000 and over	253	82.9	---	1.8	8.1	7.2	---	---	15.3	100.0
All with income	4,516	94.0	1.4	.7	2.2	1.7	---	---	3.9	100.0
All 1/	7,261	93.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	.2	---	3.5	100.0
All ages:										
Income:										
None	28,558	68.1	4.6	3.7	8.4	13.0	2.1	.1	23.6	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	11,743	75.8	2.6	3.5	7.4	9.3	1.3	.1	18.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	5,952	63.9	3.9	3.2	12.2	13.9	2.6	.3	29.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	4,637	62.1	2.6	7.4	11.0	15.0	1.9	---	27.9	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,959	56.0	4.6	6.8	10.8	18.6	3.0	.2	32.6	100.0
4,000 and over	1,247	61.6	2.5	3.5	10.6	17.1	3.5	1.2	32.4	100.0
All with income	26,538	67.7	3.1	4.5	9.6	12.9	2.0	.2	24.7	100.0
All 1/	55,096	67.7	3.9	3.9	8.8	13.3	2.3	.1	24.5	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 63.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											Total
					Cigars only					Cigars and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
18-24 years:																
Income:																
None	735	97.3	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,494	91.6	0.4	8.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,298	86.7	2.2	9.7	0.7	---	0.7	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	841	82.1	3.0	14.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	---	0.7	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	658	83.2	.7	14.3	---	0.7	---	---	.7	1.1	---	---	---	1.1	100.0	
4,000 - 6,999	379	74.7	4.9	17.6	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.4	---	---	2.8	100.0	
7,000 and over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
All with income	4,670	85.8	1.8	11.4	.2	.1	.2	---	.5	.4	.1	---	---	.5	100.0	
All	5,405	87.2	1.5	10.3	.2	.1	.2	---	.5	.4	.1	---	---	.5	100.0	
25-34 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	847	77.7	3.5	16.1	.7	1.0	1.0	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,151	82.3	2.0	15.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	.5	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,704	76.5	5.8	15.0	.8	---	.8	---	1.6	1.1	---	---	---	1.1	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,627	76.6	2.0	17.5	2.0	.2	.2	---	2.4	.7	.5	.3	---	1.5	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,225	71.7	2.9	20.9	1.1	.9	---	---	2.0	1.9	.6	---	---	2.5	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,856	72.6	2.5	20.8	1.4	.6	---	---	2.0	.6	.9	.6	---	2.1	100.0	
7,000 and over	445	77.6	5.3	15.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	---	1.6	100.0	
All with income	10,855	75.6	3.1	18.1	1.1	.4	.2	---	1.7	.9	.4	.2	---	1.5	100.0	
All	11,065	75.8	3.1	18.0	1.1	.4	.2	---	1.7	.8	.4	.2	---	1.4	100.0	
35-44 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	803	76.1	7.0	11.9	3.3	---	---	---	3.3	.7	---	---	1.0	1.7	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	972	79.1	4.6	10.6	.6	1.4	1.4	---	3.4	2.3	---	---	---	2.3	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,246	74.8	3.8	17.8	1.0	1.8	.4	---	3.2	.4	---	---	---	.4	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,154	70.7	4.9	19.6	1.7	.8	.7	0.2	3.4	1.2	.2	---	---	1.4	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,049	73.7	3.5	16.4	2.0	1.6	.9	---	4.5	1.0	---	.9	---	1.9	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	2,228	70.3	5.0	20.8	.7	1.0	.7	---	2.4	1.3	---	.2	---	1.5	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,109	71.2	3.8	19.9	1.9	2.8	---	---	4.7	---	.4	---	---	.4	100.0	
All with income	10,561	72.9	4.5	17.8	1.5	1.3	.6	1/	3.4	1.0	.1	.2	.1	1.4	100.0	
All	10,755	73.1	4.6	17.5	1.5	1.3	.6	1/	3.4	1.0	.1	.2	.1	1.4	100.0	

Continued -

Table 63.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											Total
					Cigars only					Cigars and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
45-54 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	910	72.9	7.8	16.2	.6	---	---	---	.6	1.6	.9	---	---	2.5	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	927	74.4	9.0	10.6	1.6	1.0	.6	---	3.8	1.6	---	---	.6	2.2	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,186	71.6	5.0	18.2	1.7	.7	.4	---	2.8	1.7	.7	---	---	2.4	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	1,757	67.4	5.1	21.5	1.4	1.0	.7	---	3.1	1.7	.8	.4	---	2.9	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,445	70.2	4.1	18.6	2.1	1.5	1.1	---	4.7	1.1	.5	.5	.3	2.4	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,560	63.2	9.5	17.6	1.6	2.2	1.1	---	4.9	2.9	1.9	---	---	4.8	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,133	60.5	4.7	22.7	1.6	1.1	2.9	.4	6.0	3.4	1.6	.7	.4	6.1	100.0	
All with income	8,918	67.8	6.2	18.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	.1	3.9	2.0	1.0	.3	.2	3.5	100.0	
All	9,100	67.2	6.2	18.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	.1	4.0	2.0	1.0	.3	.2	3.5	100.0	
55-64 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,097	70.4	9.7	12.2	3.0	1.6	1.2	.5	6.3	.9	.5	---	---	1.4	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	871	78.0	4.0	9.4	.9	2.0	---	---	2.9	3.7	1.4	---	.6	5.7	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,084	68.9	9.7	13.9	2.1	2.8	.7	.7	6.3	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	1,370	66.3	6.4	17.0	1.3	3.7	.9	---	5.9	3.1	1.3	---	---	4.4	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	898	62.1	10.8	15.1	1.4	3.4	.9	---	5.7	3.7	2.6	---	---	6.3	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	745	66.1	13.7	14.1	1.7	1.0	---	---	2.7	---	2.4	1.0	---	3.4	100.0	
7,000 and over	585	58.3	12.6	15.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	.8	8.0	4.9	1.2	---	---	6.1	100.0	
All with income	6,650	67.7	9.1	14.0	1.8	2.4	.9	.3	5.4	2.4	1.2	.1	.1	3.8	100.0	
All	6,734	67.9	9.0	13.7	1.9	2.5	.9	.3	5.6	2.4	1.2	.1	.1	3.8	100.0	
65 years and over:																
Income:																
None	480	63.3	9.2	20.3	---	3.4	---	1.4	4.8	---	2.4	---	---	2.4	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	2,477	67.5	12.7	12.6	3.0	1.6	.5	---	5.1	1.6	.5	---	---	2.1	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,396	60.8	13.0	13.9	3.4	3.2	1.9	---	8.5	3.0	.8	---	---	3.8	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	795	54.1	13.9	21.8	1.5	3.0	---	---	4.5	2.7	2.4	.6	---	5.7	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	485	62.3	14.5	12.6	3.4	1.4	1.0	---	5.8	2.4	2.4	---	---	4.8	100.0	
4,000 and over	689	63.1	13.2	15.3	.8	2.8	2.0	---	5.6	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0	
All with income	5,842	63.2	13.1	14.4	2.7	2.3	.9	---	5.9	2.3	1.0	.1	---	3.4	100.0	
All	6,322	63.2	12.8	14.8	2.5	2.4	.9	.1	5.9	2.1	1.1	.1	---	3.3	100.0	

Continued -

Table 63.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution: Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of cigars: Never	Nonsmokers of cigars: Discontinued	Occasional smokers of cigars	Regular smokers of- Cigars only: Daily consumption, cigars: 1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	Cigars and other: Daily consumption, cigars: 1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All ages:															
Income:															
None	2,085	82.0	4.7	9.2	1.1	1.6	---	.4	3.1	.3	.7	---	---	1.0	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	7,628	74.7	8.0	12.4	2.0	.9	.4	.1	3.4	1.0	.4	---	.1	1.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	6,615	75.5	6.3	11.9	1.2	1.5	.9	---	3.6	1.8	.6	.1	.2	2.7	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	6,856	71.9	6.6	16.7	1.2	1.3	.5	.1	3.1	1.2	.4	.1	---	1.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	9,051	71.4	4.6	18.2	1.6	1.1	.6	.1	3.4	1.5	.7	.2	---	2.4	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	7,191	70.3	4.9	18.1	1.5	1.6	.6	---	3.7	1.9	.7	.3	.1	3.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	6,673	68.5	6.3	19.4	1.3	1.2	.7	---	3.2	1.3	.8	.3	---	2.4	100.0
7,000 and over	3,482	66.8	6.0	18.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	.3	5.1	1.9	.9	.4	.2	3.4	100.0
All with income	47,496	71.5	6.1	16.4	1.5	1.3	.7	.1	3.6	1.5	.6	.2	.1	2.4	100.0
All	49,581	72.0	6.0	16.2	1.5	1.3	.6	.1	3.5	1.4	.6	.2	.1	2.3	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 64.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution: Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of pipes: Never	Nonsmokers of pipes: Discontinued	Occasional smokers of pipes	Regular smokers of- Pipes only: Daily consumption, pipefuls: Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Pipes and other: Daily consumption, pipefuls: Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24 years:															
Income:															
None	735	90.2	0.8	5.1	2.7	---	---	---	2.7	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,494	90.9	.4	6.6	.9	0.6	---	---	1.5	.6	---	---	---	.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,298	85.9	5.0	7.8	---	---	---	---	---	.8	---	0.5	---	1.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	841	81.2	4.6	12.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	0.7	---	---	1.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	658	73.0	6.6	13.6	.7	.7	0.7	---	2.1	4.0	.7	---	---	4.7	100.0
4,000 - 6,999	379	71.0	9.7	11.1	3.4	2.7	---	2.1	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
7,000 and over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All with income	4,670	83.1	4.2	9.5	.7	.6	.1	.2	1.6	1.2	.3	.1	---	1.6	100.0
All	5,405	84.0	3.7	8.3	1.0	.5	.1	.2	1.8	1.2	.3	.1	---	1.6	100.0

Continued -

Table 64.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only						Pipes and other				
		Nonsmokers of pipes			Daily consumption, pipefuls						Daily consumption, pipefuls				
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers of pipes	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
25-34 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	847	79.9	5.3	13.0	---	---	---	---	---		1.8	---	---	---	1.8	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,151	76.9	9.4	9.9	.7	.7	---	---	1.4		1.2	.5	.7	---	2.4	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,704	76.3	7.7	11.3	.5	---	.5	---	1.0		2.9	.8	---	---	3.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,627	74.6	11.1	10.2	1.0	.3	.2	---	1.5		1.3	.5	.5	0.3	2.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,225	68.1	12.2	14.9	1.3	.6	.4	---	2.3		1.0	.6	.6	.3	2.5	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,856	66.8	12.3	18.1	---	.7	.5	---	1.2		1.0	.6	---	---	1.6	100.0
7,000 and over	445	73.9	15.2	7.7	1.6	1.6	---	---	3.2		---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	10,855	72.7	10.7	12.9	.7	.4	.3	---	1.4		1.3	.6	.3	.1	2.3	100.0
All	11,065	72.7	10.6	12.9	.8	.4	.3	---	1.5		1.3	.6	.3	.1	2.3	100.0
35-44 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	803	76.9	11.5	5.6	---	2.3	1.0	---	3.3		.7	1.0	---	1.0	2.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	972	76.9	9.2	9.8	.9	.6	---	---	1.5		1.4	.6	.6	---	2.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,246	69.0	10.3	11.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	5.0		2.8	1.0	.4	---	4.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,154	70.3	12.3	12.6	2.1	---	---	---	2.1		2.3	.2	.2	---	2.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,049	67.8	15.0	10.2	1.1	.4	.6	.2	2.3		3.2	.6	.9	---	4.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,228	60.4	15.6	16.6	.9	.8	.8	.2	2.7		1.8	2.4	.5	---	4.7	100.0
7,000 and over	1,109	65.3	12.3	17.5	1.5	---	1.1	---	2.6		.4	1.9	---	---	2.3	100.0
All with income	10,561	67.9	12.9	12.6	1.3	.6	.6	.2	2.7		2.1	1.2	.5	.1	3.9	100.0
All	10,755	68.2	12.8	12.6	1.3	.7	.6	.2	2.8		2.0	1.1	.4	.1	3.6	100.0
45-54 years:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	910	64.4	14.3	7.5	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.6	8.2		4.0	1.6	---	---	5.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	927	76.4	10.7	9.1	---	1.0	.6	---	1.6		.6	.6	1.0	---	2.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,186	68.1	15.5	10.1	.4	2.2	1.1	.7	4.4		.4	1.5	---	---	1.9	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,757	69.9	13.1	9.0	.7	2.7	1.0	---	4.4		2.7	.3	.6	---	3.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,445	66.6	12.0	13.0	1.6	.8	.8	---	3.2		2.9	1.8	.5	---	5.2	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,560	62.9	15.8	13.3	.8	.5	.8	---	2.1		2.9	1.1	.5	1.4	5.9	100.0
7,000 and over	1,133	64.1	14.0	15.8	.7	.5	.4	---	1.6		2.9	.7	.5	.4	4.5	100.0
All with income	8,918	67.3	13.7	11.3	.9	1.4	1.0	.2	3.5		2.4	1.1	.4	.3	4.2	100.0
All	9,100	67.6	13.5	11.1	.9	1.4	1.0	.2	3.5		2.5	1.1	.4	.3	4.3	100.0

Continued -

Table 64.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by age and income, February 1955 - Continued

Age and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only										
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Pipes and other					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Total
										Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
55-64 years:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,097	62.5	18.8	7.9	2.6	1.6	.7	1.2	6.1	3.5	---	1.2	---	4.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	871	68.8	11.2	6.0	2.0	1.4	.9	---	4.3	3.4	6.3	---	---	9.7	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,084	68.0	14.4	8.5	2.4	3.8	1.7	---	7.9	---	1.2	---	---	1.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,370	67.3	13.0	9.0	1.8	3.3	1.3	.5	6.9	2.9	.5	---	.4	3.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	898	63.3	17.3	9.9	.9	.9	2.0	---	3.8	4.3	1.4	---	---	5.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	745	61.8	22.3	5.8	1.0	3.4	1.0	---	5.4	2.4	.6	1.7	---	4.7	100.0
7,000 and over	585	66.5	18.6	6.1	---	2.0	---	---	2.0	4.0	2.8	---	---	6.8	100.0
All with income	6,650	65.5	16.1	7.8	1.7	2.4	1.1	.3	5.5	2.9	1.7	.4	.1	5.1	100.0
All	6,934	65.7	15.9	7.8	1.8	2.4	1.1	.3	5.6	2.8	1.7	.4	.1	5.0	100.0
65 years and over:															
Income:															
None	480	59.4	12.7	1.5	10.7	8.8	1.0	1.5	22.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	---	4.4	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,477	63.3	15.7	5.4	7.3	3.6	1.6	.5	13.0	1.1	.6	.5	.4	2.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,396	55.9	19.7	5.9	6.1	4.8	3.4	---	14.3	1.7	1.5	.5	.3	4.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	795	53.4	19.9	5.7	4.5	6.0	3.9	.9	15.3	2.1	2.4	1.2	---	5.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	485	78.3	13.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	---	---	5.3	---	1.0	---	---	1.0	100.0
4,000 and over	689	62.5	15.9	6.8	6.0	5.2	---	.8	12.0	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0
All with income	5,842	61.5	17.0	5.4	6.1	4.3	2.0	.4	12.8	1.5	1.1	.5	.2	3.3	100.0
All	6,322	61.4	16.7	5.1	6.4	4.6	1.9	.5	13.4	1.5	1.1	.6	.2	3.4	100.0
All ages:															
Income:															
None	2,085	77.7	5.9	5.1	5.1	3.2	.3	.4	9.0	1.3	.7	.3	---	2.3	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	7,628	71.4	11.8	6.9	3.4	2.1	1.1	.5	7.1	1.7	.5	.4	.2	2.8	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	6,615	72.1	11.6	7.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	---	4.7	1.6	1.6	.5	.1	3.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	6,856	69.9	11.8	10.1	1.4	2.0	1.3	.4	5.1	1.7	1.2	.2	---	3.1	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	9,051	71.6	11.9	10.1	1.4	1.3	.5	.1	3.3	2.2	.5	.3	.1	3.1	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	7,191	66.5	13.9	12.3	1.6	.8	.7	.1	3.2	2.5	.9	.6	.1	4.1	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	6,673	63.0	15.1	14.8	.9	1.2	.7	.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	.5	.3	4.1	100.0
7,000 and over	3,482	66.5	14.3	13.0	1.2	.9	.5	.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	.2	.1	3.5	100.0
All with income	47,496	69.0	12.8	10.6	1.7	1.5	.8	.2	4.2	1.9	1.0	.4	.1	3.4	100.0
All	49,581	69.4	12.5	10.3	1.7	1.5	.8	.2	4.4	1.9	1.0	.4	.1	3.4	100.0

Table 65.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					Total
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	of cigarettes	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,383	42.4	12.3	5.5	7.2	18.0	10.7	0.4	36.3	2.2	0.4	0.9	---	3.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,490	30.2	9.7	7.9	9.9	26.5	10.8	.9	48.1	2.1	1.7	.3	---	4.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,143	30.3	8.1	4.1	5.6	31.9	15.4	.6	53.5	2.4	1.2	.4	---	4.0	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,035	24.3	9.2	5.0	8.8	30.2	16.8	1.4	57.2	1.3	2.3	.4	0.3	4.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,157	24.6	10.4	3.5	8.5	27.9	17.0	2.2	55.6	2.5	2.2	.8	.4	5.9	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,932	26.7	13.8	4.1	6.6	27.4	16.8	1.6	52.4	.6	2.0	.4	---	3.0	100.0
7,000 and over	989	32.3	16.7	5.0	4.6	22.2	14.8	2.6	44.2	1.3	.5	---	---	1.8	100.0
All with income	13,129	28.7	10.9	4.8	7.6	27.4	15.1	1.4	51.5	1.8	1.7	.5	.1	4.1	100.0
All 1/	13,663	31.9	10.5	4.5	7.0	26.1	14.4	1.4	48.9	1.4	1.8	.9	.1	4.2	100.0
North Central:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,112	50.7	9.8	4.2	7.7	21.0	2.5	---	31.2	2.6	1.5	---	---	4.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,639	45.8	9.7	3.6	10.3	21.3	6.4	.5	38.5	---	1.6	.8	---	2.4	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,875	36.0	10.8	3.9	5.1	31.3	8.0	1.0	45.4	1.1	2.8	---	---	3.9	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,876	26.2	14.3	3.7	5.8	35.5	10.1	.2	51.6	.7	2.3	.9	.3	4.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,565	26.8	11.0	3.6	7.0	33.7	14.2	1.0	55.9	.3	2.1	.3	---	2.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,463	22.5	13.4	2.8	5.9	34.1	15.0	2.1	57.1	.2	3.3	.7	---	4.2	100.0
7,000 and over	1,206	29.8	10.3	2.1	6.5	27.8	14.8	1.5	50.6	1.1	5.7	.4	---	7.2	100.0
All with income	14,736	32.9	11.7	3.5	6.8	30.0	10.2	.9	47.9	.8	2.6	.5	.1	4.0	100.0
All 1/	15,269	33.7	10.7	3.9	7.6	28.8	10.4	.9	47.7	1.2	2.3	.5	---	4.0	100.0
South:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	3,102	42.1	9.7	5.7	12.2	22.5	4.6	.6	39.9	1.1	1.3	.2	---	2.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,157	31.2	11.6	2.9	8.6	33.7	7.9	.8	51.0	.3	2.5	.5	---	3.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,071	24.1	10.3	3.2	10.2	37.3	10.4	1.1	59.0	---	2.0	1.4	---	3.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,243	24.7	8.2	3.7	8.1	34.6	14.3	.8	57.8	1.6	2.4	1.6	---	5.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,566	26.6	9.1	4.2	5.7	32.2	16.6	1.9	56.4	.3	2.3	1.1	---	3.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,400	21.1	12.1	8.7	4.5	33.6	13.6	.7	52.4	.9	3.4	1.4	---	5.7	100.0
7,000 and over	787	36.0	18.3	3.7	6.2	24.1	9.6	---	39.9	---	.6	1.5	---	2.1	100.0
All with income	13,326	30.2	10.5	4.5	8.7	31.1	10.3	.9	51.0	.7	2.1	1.0	---	3.8	100.0
All 1/	14,003	31.3	10.7	4.5	8.7	29.3	11.1	.8	49.9	1.0	1.8	.7	.1	3.6	100.0

Continued -

Table 65.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955 - Continued

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
West:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	893	48.7	9.8	5.6	10.1	17.5	7.7	---	35.3	.6	---	---	---	.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	827	36.5	16.1	2.2	9.8	25.0	7.6	---	42.4	1.9	---	.9	---	2.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	655	29.5	18.0	6.9	6.1	26.9	11.8	.8	45.6	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,178	28.6	19.0	6.2	12.4	21.7	9.8	1.1	45.0	---	.5	.7	---	1.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,153	24.8	14.1	2.3	8.8	34.9	9.5	.7	53.9	.7	3.0	1.2	---	4.9	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,181	23.5	18.2	4.5	5.8	28.2	13.2	1.1	48.3	1.8	2.2	.6	.9	5.5	100.0
7,000 and over	619	26.9	14.0	1.3	6.8	32.4	14.4	---	53.6	2.1	1.3	.8	---	4.2	100.0
All with income	6,506	30.8	15.8	4.2	8.7	26.6	10.4	.6	46.3	.9	1.1	.7	.2	2.9	100.0
All 1/	6,646	30.0	14.1	4.3	7.8	29.3	10.4	.7	48.2	1.3	1.3	.6	.2	3.4	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 66.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution									Total
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers						
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.
Northeast:											
Income:											
None	7,855	63.7	4.7	4.5	8.7	14.8	3.4	0.2	27.1		100.0
With income:											
Under $1,000	2,684	70.0	2.9	3.2	10.9	11.3	1.5	.2	23.9		100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,901	62.8	3.8	3.3	11.5	13.7	4.5	.4	30.1		100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,604	56.6	3.1	10.9	11.2	15.4	2.8	---	29.4		100.0
3,000 and over	1,390	54.4	2.4	6.5	12.7	19.7	3.6	.7	36.7		100.0
All with income	7,579	62.3	3.1	5.5	11.4	14.4	3.0	.3	29.1		100.0
All 1/	15,434	63.6	4.0	5.0	9.9	13.8	3.5	.2	27.4		100.0

Continued -

Table 66.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955 - Continued

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
North Central:										
Income:										
None	9,208	70.8	3.4	2.9	8.4	12.9	1.5	.1	22.9	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	3,122	79.1	1.7	2.8	5.5	8.7	2.2	---	16.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,416	59.2	4.6	3.3	15.2	16.3	.5	.9	32.9	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,164	65.4	.8	4.2	12.5	15.6	1.5	---	29.6	100.0
3,000 and over	1,346	60.1	3.6	5.5	9.1	18.0	3.7	---	30.8	100.0
All with income	7,048	69.0	2.6	3.6	9.4	13.2	2.0	.2	24.8	100.0
All 1/	16,256	69.8	3.2	3.3	8.7	13.2	1.7	.1	23.7	100.0
South:										
Income:										
None	8,443	73.1	3.6	4.4	7.6	9.6	1.5	.2	18.9	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	3,922	78.3	2.7	3.8	6.6	7.7	.8	.1	15.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,729	69.6	3.6	2.7	10.9	11.3	1.9	---	24.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,071	69.9	4.7	6.9	7.3	9.7	1.5	---	18.5	100.0
3,000 and over	930	63.0	5.8	7.3	5.3	14.3	3.3	1.0	23.9	100.0
All with income	7,652	72.5	4.7	3.5	7.3	10.5	1.4	.1	19.3	100.0
All 1/	16,095	72.5	4.2	3.6	7.3	10.6	1.7	.1	19.7	100.0
West:										
Income:										
None	3,446	59.8	7.7	4.2	10.1	15.9	2.1	.2	28.3	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,688	73.5	3.4	4.1	6.7	11.0	.9	.4	19.0	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	796	62.9	3.1	3.7	10.5	16.1	3.7	---	30.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	628	57.3	.8	4.7	14.3	22.1	.8	---	37.2	100.0
3,000 and over	753	53.2	5.3	3.4	13.7	21.4	3.0	---	38.1	100.0
All with income	3,865	64.5	3.3	4.0	10.3	16.2	1.5	.2	28.2	100.0
All 1/	7,311	60.8	5.1	3.8	9.8	18.1	2.2	.2	30.3	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 67.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other					Total
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,383	72.2	8.8	13.0	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.8	1.8	0.4	---	---	2.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,490	71.9	7.0	14.3	.5	2.7	.3	---	3.5	2.1	.3	---	0.9	3.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,143	68.6	6.7	18.3	1.2	2.0	.6	---	3.8	1.8	.6	0.2	---	2.6	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,035	70.7	4.5	17.5	2.1	1.7	1.0	.2	5.0	1.3	.6	.4	---	2.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,157	64.9	5.0	19.9	2.1	2.2	.8	---	5.1	3.1	1.4	.6	---	5.1	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,932	65.7	7.4	21.9	.6	.9	2.0	---	3.5	.6	.9	---	---	1.5	100.0
7,000 and over	989	65.2	7.1	17.9	2.6	1.8	2.6	.5	7.5	1.8	.5	---	---	2.3	100.0
All with income	13,129	68.5	6.3	17.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	.1	4.4	1.7	.8	.3	.1	2.9	100.0
All	13,663	68.7	6.3	17.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	.2	4.6	1.7	.7	.2	.1	2.7	100.0
North Central:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,112	70.8	8.4	14.1	2.2	2.0	.9	---	5.1	1.0	.6	---	---	1.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,639	74.7	5.2	13.1	2.4	.6	.8	---	3.8	2.4	.8	---	---	3.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,875	72.0	6.4	18.0	1.1	.7	---	.4	2.2	1.1	.3	---	---	1.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,876	70.9	4.2	20.2	1.4	1.0	.5	---	2.9	.9	.9	---	---	1.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,565	72.3	5.6	17.2	1.4	1.3	.5	---	3.2	1.5	.2	---	---	1.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,463	66.6	5.2	22.0	1.5	1.2	.2	---	2.9	1.5	1.8	---	---	3.3	100.0
7,000 and over	1,206	65.1	5.9	22.8	.4	.4	1.3	---	2.1	2.1	1.0	---	---	4.1	100.0
All with income	14,736	70.6	5.7	18.2	1.5	1.1	.5	.1	3.2	1.4	.8	.1	---	2.3	100.0
All	15,269	70.8	5.7	18.0	1.5	1.1	.5	.1	3.2	1.4	.8	.1	---	2.3	100.0
South:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	3,102	78.9	6.2	11.8	1.7	.8	---	---	2.5	.4	---	---	.2	.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,157	78.2	5.3	11.3	.8	1.4	1.6	---	3.8	.9	.3	.2	---	1.4	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,071	73.9	4.9	16.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	---	3.8	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,243	71.3	4.6	18.5	1.1	.5	.3	---	1.9	2.8	.9	---	---	3.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,566	72.7	3.3	17.2	1.4	1.9	.5	---	3.8	1.1	.8	.8	.3	3.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,400	71.2	3.9	17.2	2.3	2.0	.3	---	4.6	1.6	.6	.9	---	3.1	100.0
7,000 and over	787	72.7	3.7	13.1	3.1	4.0	---	.6	7.7	1.2	1.6	---	---	2.8	100.0
All with income	13,326	74.9	4.9	14.8	1.5	1.4	.5	0	3.4	1.3	.4	.2	.1	2.0	100.0
All	14,003	75.5	4.8	14.3	1.5	1.4	.5	0	3.4	1.2	.5	.2	.1	2.0	100.0

Continued -

Table 67.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955 - Continued

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution: Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of cigars: Never	Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of cigars: Discontinued	Other than regular smokers: Occasional smokers of cigars	Regular smokers of- Cigars only: Daily consumption, cigars: 1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	Regular smokers of- Cigars and other: Daily consumption, cigars: 1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
West:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	893	71.9	13.0	8.8	2.4	---	.6	---	3.0	2.4	.9	---	---	3.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	827	76.8	10.1	6.9	2.5	.9	---	---	3.4	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	655	75.6	12.6	9.8	.8	---	---	---	.8	---	1.2	---	---	1.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,178	76.2	5.5	14.4	2.1	1.1	---	---	3.2	.7	---	---	---	.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,153	73.7	5.6	17.8	.5	.5	.5	---	1.5	1.4	---	---	---	1.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,181	73.9	11.6	12.3	.4	---	---	---	.4	1.4	---	.4	---	1.8	100.0
7,000 and over	619	66.3	7.1	20.2	---	1.3	2.1	---	3.4	2.1	---	---	.9	3.0	100.0
All with income	6,506	73.9	9.1	13.0	1.3	.5	.4	---	2.2	1.4	.2	.1	.1	1.8	100.0
All	6,646	73.9	9.2	12.8	1.3	.6	.4	---	2.3	1.4	.2	.1	.1	1.8	100.0

Table 68.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution: Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of pipes: Never	Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of pipes: Discontinued	Other than regular smokers: Occasional smokers of pipes	Regular smokers of- Pipes only: Daily consumption, pipefuls: Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Regular smokers of- Pipes and other: Daily consumption, pipefuls: Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,383	68.9	11.3	11.5	4.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	6.6	1.3	---	---	0.4	1.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,490	69.9	10.2	7.9	2.1	2.4	1.7	---	6.2	1.7	2.9	1.2	---	5.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,143	69.6	11.5	9.6	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	5.5	1.8	1.4	.6	---	3.8	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,035	70.6	11.8	10.6	1.9	.9	.6	---	3.4	2.5	.4	.4	.3	3.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,157	64.7	12.7	12.6	2.6	.6	.4	---	3.6	4.3	1.1	.6	.4	6.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,932	63.9	12.4	17.3	2.0	1.3	.6	---	3.9	2.2	.3	---	---	2.5	100.0
7,000 and over	989	67.1	10.5	18.3	1.3	.5	.5	---	2.3	.5	1.3	---	---	1.8	100.0
All with income	13,129	67.9	11.6	12.1	2.2	1.3	.8	.3	4.6	2.3	1.0	.4	.1	3.8	100.0
All	13,663	68.2	11.4	11.9	2.5	1.3	.7	.3	4.8	2.2	1.0	.4	.1	3.7	100.0

Continued -

Table 68.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by region and income, February 1955 - Continued

Region and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Pipes only					Pipes and other					
					Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
North Central:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,112	62.6	14.6	9.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	---	9.6	2.6	.6	.6	.4	4.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,639	69.3	12.4	6.3	3.3	3.6	.8	---	7.7	2.4	1.4	.5	---	4.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,875	67.3	12.5	10.3	2.4	2.8	1.0	---	6.2	2.6	1.1	---	---	3.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,876	69.7	11.4	11.8	1.4	1.3	.9	.3	3.9	2.9	.3	---	---	3.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,565	65.4	15.5	12.5	2.0	.5	.9	.2	3.6	1.7	.8	.5	---	3.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,463	58.8	19.4	15.3	.5	1.6	1.0	---	3.1	.9	1.5	.7	.3	3.4	100.0
7,000 and over	1,206	61.5	14.8	14.6	1.0	1.1	.4	---	2.5	3.6	2.6	---	.4	6.6	100.0
All with income	14,736	65.0	14.5	11.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	.1	5.2	2.3	1.0	.4	.1	3.8	100.0
All	15,269	65.3	14.3	11.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	.1	5.3	2.3	1.0	.4	.1	3.8	100.0
South:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	3,102	77.8	9.8	4.4	3.1	2.2	.4	.2	5.9	1.3	.8	---	---	2.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,157	77.3	9.5	8.8	1.0	---	.6	---	1.6	1.5	.8	.3	.2	2.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,071	72.1	10.7	11.7	1.0	1.4	.6	---	3.0	1.2	1.1	.2	---	2.5	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,243	73.5	10.9	9.0	1.0	1.6	---	---	2.6	2.0	1.0	.8	.2	4.0	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,566	69.8	11.1	13.7	.5	1.1	1.1	---	2.7	1.1	.8	.8	---	2.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,400	67.2	10.4	15.7	---	.9	.5	.9	2.3	1.8	2.1	.5	---	4.4	100.0
7,000 and over	787	81.2	7.5	9.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	.6	---	1.6	100.0
All with income	13,326	74.3	10.2	9.6	1.3	1.2	.4	.1	3.0	1.4	1.0	.4	.1	2.9	100.0
All	14,003	74.9	9.8	9.4	1.2	1.3	.4	.1	3.0	1.4	1.0	.4	.1	2.9	100.0
West:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	893	72.4	13.9	3.8	2.1	.6	.9	2.4	6.0	1.5	---	1.8	.6	3.9	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	827	67.4	18.4	8.2	1.6	.9	1.6	---	4.1	---	1.9	---	---	1.9	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	655	69.8	15.2	6.1	1.2	2.0	4.5	---	7.7	---	1.2	---	---	1.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,178	74.1	14.9	7.1	1.1	1.8	.5	---	3.4	.5	---	---	---	.5	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,153	67.9	16.6	9.2	.7	1.4	.7	---	2.8	2.8	.7	---	---	3.5	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,181	66.6	16.6	8.1	.7	.4	.6	---	1.7	3.0	2.3	.4	1.3	7.0	100.0
7,000 and over	619	57.9	27.7	5.5	2.5	2.1	.9	.9	6.4	1.2	1.3	---	---	2.5	100.0
All with income	6,506	68.7	17.1	7.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	.4	4.1	1.4	.9	.4	.3	3.0	100.0
All	6,646	69.0	16.9	6.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	.4	4.2	1.4	.9	.4	.3	3.0	100.0

Table 69.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only, daily consumption, cigarettes					Cigarettes and other, daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:																
In urbanized areas:																
1,000,000 and over:																
Income:																
None	524	57.5	3.5	6.0	15.0	15.0	1.5	---	31.5	---	1.5	---	---	1.5	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,239	41.4	13.1	3.2	12.7	16.5	11.0	0.4	40.6	1.1	---	0.6	---	1.7	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,252	32.7	9.1	5.9	9.5	31.6	10.2	.4	51.7	.6	---	---	---	.6	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,690	28.9	6.7	6.1	7.6	35.2	12.9	1.1	56.8	1.2	.3	---	---	1.5	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,555	23.3	12.6	6.3	8.5	27.2	17.3	1.5	54.5	.7	1.5	.8	0.3	3.3	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,336	25.9	7.4	4.0	9.6	31.3	17.6	1.5	60.0	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	2.7	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	2,465	27.7	14.0	2.8	6.1	28.4	15.5	1.8	51.8	.8	2.0	.7	.2	3.7	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,368	30.3	11.3	4.2	6.9	25.3	15.2	2.6	50.0	2.2	1.6	.4	---	4.2	100.0	
All with income	12,905	28.8	10.7	4.6	8.4	28.5	15.0	1.4	53.3	1.0	1.1	.4	.1	2.6	100.0	
All 1/	13,429	31.2	10.3	4.4	7.7	28.4	13.7	1.4	51.2	1.0	1.3	.5	.1	2.9	100.0	
250,000 - 999,999:																
Income:																
None	201	40.9	14.1	2.8	7.0	35.2	---	---	42.2	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	577	42.8	2.4	8.2	13.9	22.6	6.7	---	43.2	---	3.4	---	---	3.4	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	543	35.7	14.6	2.5	6.0	32.7	7.0	---	45.7	1.5	---	---	---	1.5	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	612	36.5	10.0	2.3	9.5	27.1	7.7	.9	45.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	---	6.0	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	1,161	27.8	9.9	3.1	5.8	40.2	7.2	1.2	54.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	---	4.8	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,103	24.7	11.8	1.2	6.4	33.2	16.1	.7	56.4	1.2	4.2	.5	---	5.9	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,184	20.8	12.4	4.1	10.4	28.5	17.4	.5	56.8	.7	4.2	.5	.5	5.9	100.0	
7,000 and over	537	28.8	17.2	1.0	4.1	25.7	16.6	---	46.4	1.5	5.1	---	---	6.6	100.0	
All with income	5,717	29.0	11.3	3.1	7.9	31.2	11.9	.6	51.6	1.1	3.1	.7	.1	5.0	100.0	
All 1/	5,918	28.5	10.5	3.7	8.6	31.3	11.7	1.2	52.8	1.3	2.4	.8	---	4.5	100.0	

Continued -

Table 69.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution: Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of cigarettes: Never	Other than regular smokers: Nonsmokers of cigarettes: Discontinued	Other than regular smokers: Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Regular smokers of- Cigarettes only: Daily consumption, cigarettes: Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Regular smokers of- Cigarettes and other: Daily consumption, cigarettes: Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
In urbanized areas:															
Under 250,000:															
Income:															
None	189	50.0	11.1	---	4.2	23.6	6.9	4.2	38.9	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	525	51.3	7.0	2.5	13.1	20.6	1.5	---	35.2	2.5	1.5	---	---	4.0	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	525	31.4	17.4	2.6	13.3	24.1	6.2	1.0	44.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	---	4.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	706	24.8	12.2	7.0	4.4	32.0	15.2	.7	52.3	2.6	1.1	---	---	3.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,004	20.9	10.9	6.5	6.8	37.6	13.6	.5	58.5	.5	2.7	---	---	3.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	796	24.0	15.0	2.4	7.0	31.5	11.1	2.4	52.0	---	4.2	2.4	---	6.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	656	19.1	16.3	3.5	3.9	41.3	10.3	2.0	57.5	---	2.4	1.2	---	3.6	100.0
7,000 and over	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
All with income	4,524	27.6	13.3	4.4	7.7	30.8	10.7	1.1	50.3	1.1	2.1	1.2	---	4.4	100.0
All 1/	4,713	28.2	12.1	4.3	7.3	29.4	12.9	1.3	50.9	1.1	2.4	.9	.1	4.5	100.0
All in urbanized areas:															
Income:															
None	914	52.4	7.3	4.1	11.1	21.0	2.3	.9	35.3	---	.9	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,341	44.1	9.2	4.2	13.1	18.9	7.8	.2	40.0	1.1	1.1	.3	---	2.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,320	33.1	12.2	4.4	9.6	30.2	8.5	.5	48.8	.9	.3	.3	---	1.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	3,008	29.5	8.6	5.6	7.2	32.8	12.4	1.0	53.4	1.6	.9	.4	---	2.9	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	4,720	23.8	11.6	5.6	7.5	32.4	14.2	1.2	55.3	1.0	1.8	.7	.2	3.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	4,235	25.2	9.9	3.0	8.3	31.8	16.1	1.5	57.7	.9	2.4	.7	.2	4.2	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	4,305	24.6	13.9	3.3	6.8	30.5	15.2	1.5	54.0	.6	2.6	.7	.3	4.2	100.0
7,000 and over	2,217	30.9	13.3	3.2	6.4	24.1	15.4	1.6	47.5	1.8	2.2	1.1	---	5.1	100.0
All with income	23,146	28.6	11.3	4.2	8.2	29.5	13.4	1.2	52.3	1.1	1.7	.7	.1	3.6	100.0
All 1/	24,060	30.0	10.7	4.2	7.8	29.4	13.0	1.3	51.5	1.1	1.8	.6	.1	3.6	100.0

Continued -

Table 69.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
Not in urbanized areas:															
Income:															
None	255	65.0	7.8	---	6.8	14.6	2.9	---	24.3	2.9	---	---	---	2.9	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,156	50.9	11.3	7.1	7.9	16.7	4.4	---	29.0	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,024	33.6	8.2	3.0	13.9	26.9	10.5	.7	52.0	.7	1.6	.9	---	3.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,230	30.7	13.7	2.7	8.6	29.2	10.6	---	48.4	1.0	2.9	.6	---	4.5	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,784	25.8	9.7	4.3	9.1	32.2	13.6	.3	55.2	1.0	2.1	1.5	.4	5.0	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,354	27.0	9.8	4.0	7.4	31.4	13.3	1.9	54.0	1.8	2.5	.9	---	5.2	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,131	21.5	15.8	5.2	3.3	30.2	16.8	1.0	51.3	.7	4.2	1.3	---	6.2	100.0
7,000 and over	578	34.8	17.4	2.5	4.6	21.6	13.7	.8	40.7	---	4.6	---	---	4.6	100.0
All with income	8,257	31.3	11.7	4.2	8.0	27.9	11.9	.7	48.5	1.0	2.4	.8	.1	4.3	100.0
All 1/	8,512	30.4	11.7	4.5	7.6	28.6	11.9	.8	48.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	.1	4.5	100.0
All urban:															
Income:															
None	1,169	55.3	7.4	3.1	10.1	19.5	2.5	.7	32.8	.7	.7	---	---	1.4	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	3,497	46.6	9.9	5.2	11.3	18.1	6.6	.1	36.1	1.3	.7	.2	---	2.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	3,344	33.3	10.9	3.9	11.0	29.1	9.2	.5	49.8	.8	.8	.5	---	2.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	4,238	29.7	10.2	4.7	7.7	31.7	11.9	.7	52.0	1.4	1.5	.5	---	3.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	6,504	24.3	11.0	5.2	8.0	32.4	14.0	1.0	55.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	.2	4.1	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	5,589	25.8	9.8	3.3	8.1	31.8	15.3	1.6	56.8	1.1	2.4	.7	.1	4.3	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	5,436	23.8	14.4	3.7	6.0	30.4	15.6	1.4	53.4	.6	3.0	.9	.2	4.7	100.0
7,000 and over	2,795	31.8	14.2	3.1	6.0	23.6	15.0	1.4	46.0	1.4	2.7	.8	---	4.9	100.0
All with income	31,403	30.3	11.3	4.2	8.2	28.7	12.6	1.0	50.5	1.0	1.9	.7	.1	3.7	100.0
All 1/	32,572	30.1	11.0	4.3	7.7	29.2	12.7	1.2	50.8	1.2	1.8	.7	.1	3.8	100.0

Continued -

Table 69.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other						Total
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Rural:																
Nonfarm:																
Income:																
None	335	67.1	7.5	1.5	7.5	13.4	1.5	---	22.4	1.5	---	---	---	1.5	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,569	43.8	12.0	3.5	8.0	23.8	5.0	.3	37.1	2.2	1.4	---	---	3.6	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,407	34.8	11.6	4.6	8.3	26.5	8.8	.5	44.1	1.2	3.0	.7	---	4.9	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,579	24.6	10.7	3.0	6.7	37.6	11.7	1.4	57.4	.5	2.7	1.1	---	4.3	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	2,115	25.7	14.7	1.9	8.4	31.2	12.9	.8	53.3	1.2	2.6	.6	---	4.4	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,478	24.9	14.3	4.1	4.5	32.6	14.3	1.4	52.8	.9	2.1	.9	---	3.9	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,305	20.1	13.5	9.2	5.1	34.3	11.1	2.3	52.8	1.0	2.9	.5	---	4.4	100.0	
7,000 and over	668	28.4	15.7	3.4	7.3	36.4	7.3	---	51.0	---	1.5	---	---	1.5	100.0	
All with income	10,121	28.9	13.1	4.1	7.0	31.3	10.5	1.0	49.8	1.1	2.4	.6	---	4.1	100.0	
All 1/	10,456	31.9	11.7	4.1	7.6	28.5	11.3	.9	48.3	1.2	2.2	.5	.1	4.0	100.0	
Farm:																
Income:																
None	413	60.8	6.7	8.6	8.0	12.3	1.8	---	22.1	1.8	---	---	---	1.8	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	2,413	44.8	9.4	6.3	8.9	22.2	4.3	.6	36.0	1.8	1.2	.5	---	3.5	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,363	41.8	11.9	4.3	7.2	24.9	5.0	.9	38.0	.6	2.8	.6	---	4.0	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	927	38.7	11.4	2.6	4.5	30.7	9.5	.8	45.5	.5	1.3	---	---	1.8	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	682	34.7	7.9	5.4	9.4	30.0	7.2	---	46.6	1.1	2.5	1.8	---	5.4	100.0	
4,000 and over	755	34.3	10.8	1.7	6.1	30.8	13.6	.7	51.2	1.0	1.0	---	---	2.0	100.0	
All with income	6,140	40.7	10.3	4.7	7.6	26.0	6.7	.6	40.9	1.2	1.7	.5	---	3.4	100.0	
All 1/	6,553	41.8	10.5	4.6	8.2	23.3	7.1	.6	39.2	1.5	1.8	.6	---	3.9	100.0	

1/ Based on full sample.

2/ Too few cases in sample to show separately.

Table 70.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:										
In urbanized areas:										
1,000,000 and over:										
Income:										
None	7,478	63.4	4.6	3.1	9.7	15.6	3.3	0.3	28.9	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	2,470	72.9	1.2	3.8	8.1	11.9	1.9	.2	22.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,649	63.4	1.5	2.9	12.2	16.2	3.1	.7	32.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,532	55.2	1.8	10.3	11.9	18.6	2.2	---	32.7	100.0
3,000 and over	1,679	53.6	3.0	6.6	9.5	21.4	5.0	.9	36.8	100.0
All with income	7,330	62.2	2.0	5.6	10.2	16.5	3.0	.5	30.2	100.0
All 1/	14,808	63.3	3.4	4.7	9.7	15.8	2.9	.2	28.6	100.0
250,000 - 999,999:										
Income:										
None	3,479	64.5	3.6	5.2	9.3	15.1	2.2	.1	26.7	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,303	78.1	2.3	4.3	6.8	6.2	1.9	.4	15.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	767	59.8	7.4	4.0	12.4	14.4	1.0	1.0	28.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	644	58.4	2.0	5.5	13.7	18.4	2.0	---	34.1	100.0
3,000 and over	696	59.2	3.4	3.4	10.4	21.0	2.6	---	34.0	100.0
All with income	3,410	66.5	3.5	4.2	10.2	13.3	1.9	.4	25.8	100.0
All 1/	6,889	62.2	4.1	4.8	10.4	15.8	2.6	.1	28.9	100.0

Continued -

Table 70.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:										
In urbanized areas:										
Under 250,000:										
Income:										
None	2,503	65.2	5.2	5.2	9.8	13.2	1.4	---	24.4	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,267	71.6	1.4	5.6	8.3	11.4	1.7	---	21.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	662	62.5	6.7	2.6	13.3	13.8	1.1	---	28.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	580	60.1	4.3	4.8	12.6	15.2	3.0	---	30.8	100.0
3,000 and over	514	55.8	7.4	6.9	5.4	22.5	1.0	1.0	29.9	100.0
All with income	3,023	64.4	4.0	5.1	9.9	14.6	1.8	.2	26.5	100.0
All 1/	5,526	64.9	4.9	4.2	9.1	14.1	2.6	.2	26.0	100.0
All in urbanized areas:										
Income:										
None	13,460	64.0	4.5	4.0	9.6	15.0	2.7	.2	27.5	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	5,040	73.9	1.5	4.4	7.8	10.3	1.9	.2	20.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	3,078	62.4	4.0	3.1	12.5	15.2	2.2	.6	30.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,756	57.1	2.3	8.0	12.4	17.9	2.3	---	32.6	100.0
3,000 and over	2,889	55.3	3.8	6.0	8.9	21.5	3.8	.7	34.9	100.0
All with income	13,763	63.9	2.8	5.1	10.0	15.3	2.5	.4	28.2	100.0
All 1/	27,223	63.0	3.9	4.7	9.7	15.6	2.9	.2	28.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 70.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:										
Not in urbanized areas:										
Income:										
None	4,921	67.3	4.3	3.0	8.4	15.1	1.9	---	25.4	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	2,432	76.8	2.7	3.3	7.9	8.8	.2	.3	17.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,279	64.2	2.9	3.8	10.3	16.9	1.9	---	29.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	887	66.9	3.6	8.2	11.8	8.7	.8	---	21.3	100.0
3,000 and over	711	62.0	4.2	6.5	11.7	14.0	1.6	---	27.3	100.0
All with income	5,309	70.0	3.2	4.7	9.7	11.4	.9	.1	22.1	100.0
All 1/	10,230	67.7	4.1	3.9	9.8	12.4	2.0	.1	24.3	100.0
All urban:										
Income:										
None	18,381	65.1	4.4	3.7	9.3	15.0	2.4	.1	26.8	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	7,472	74.9	1.9	4.0	7.9	9.8	1.3	.2	19.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	4,357	62.9	3.7	3.3	11.8	15.7	2.1	.5	30.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	3,643	59.5	2.7	8.1	12.3	15.5	1.9	---	29.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,600	56.7	3.9	6.1	9.5	19.9	3.3	.6	33.3	100.0
4,000 and over	1,030	62.8	2.2	2.9	8.4	18.5	3.8	1.4	32.1	100.0
All with income	19,072	65.7	2.9	5.0	10.0	14.1	2.0	.3	26.4	100.0
All 1/	37,453	64.3	4.0	4.4	9.7	14.8	2.6	.2	27.3	100.0

Continued -

Table 70.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Rural:										
Nonfarm:										
Income:										
None	6,551	67.0	6.1	4.1	8.4	12.2	2.0	.2	22.8	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	2,490	74.3	3.7	2.9	8.5	8.9	1.7	---	19.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,157	59.4	4.6	3.2	16.5	10.9	5.4	---	32.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	679	71.0	2.4	4.1	6.8	15.0	.7	---	22.5	100.0
3,000 and over	596	60.4	2.0	3.9	14.9	16.4	2.4	---	33.7	100.0
All with income	4,922	68.5	3.5	3.2	11.0	11.2	2.6	---	24.8	100.0
All 1/	11,473	68.8	5.1	3.3	8.2	12.6	1.9	.1	22.8	100.0
Farm:										
Income:										
None	4,134	83.7	3.2	2.8	4.0	5.6	.7	---	10.3	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,319	83.1	4.5	1.8	2.7	7.0	.9	---	10.6	100.0
$1,000 and over	717	87.0	4.3	3.3	1.4	2.3	1.7	---	5.4	100.0
All with income	2,036	84.7	4.3	2.2	2.2	5.4	1.2	---	8.8	100.0
All 1/	6,170	85.6	2.8	2.0	3.9	5.1	.6	---	9.6	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 71.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
					Cigars only					Cigars and other					
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
In urbanized areas:															
1,000,000 and over:															
Income:															
None	524	74.6	6.1	12.7	1.5	3.6	---	1.5	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,239	72.3	9.7	11.4	2.8	1.1	1.5	.4	5.8	0.4	0.4	---	---	0.8	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,252	75.4	6.8	12.3	.9	2.3	.4	---	3.6	1.1	.4	---	0.4	1.9	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,690	71.3	6.1	17.1	1.1	2.0	.3	.5	3.9	.8	.8	---	---	1.6	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,555	74.9	4.3	16.0	1.7	.7	.3	.2	2.9	1.1	.5	0.3	---	1.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,336	71.3	3.7	17.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	---	4.5	1.8	.8	.2	---	2.8	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,465	68.7	6.7	18.0	1.5	1.5	.9	---	3.9	1.0	1.1	.6	---	2.7	100.0
7,000 and over	1,368	66.1	2.8	23.2	1.3	.9	1.8	.4	4.4	2.2	.4	.6	.3	3.5	100.0
All with income	12,905	71.5	5.5	16.8	1.5	1.4	.8	.2	3.9	1.2	.7	.3	.1	2.3	100.0
All	13,429	71.8	5.5	16.7	1.5	1.5	.8	---	3.8	1.2	.6	.3	.1	2.2	100.0
250,000 - 999,999:															
Income:															
None	201	84.2	2.9	10.0	2.9	---	---	---	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	577	76.7	5.7	12.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	---	3.8	1.4	---	---	---	1.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	543	65.9	9.5	13.1	2.5	3.5	2.5	---	8.5	1.5	1.5	---	---	3.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	612	67.3	10.0	14.5	3.6	1.4	---	---	5.0	3.2	---	---	---	3.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,161	71.2	7.5	13.6	1.2	2.9	---	---	4.1	2.4	1.2	---	---	3.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,103	69.2	5.9	17.8	1.2	1.7	.5	---	3.4	2.0	1.2	.5	---	3.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,184	65.9	8.9	21.8	---	.5	---	---	.5	1.7	1.2	---	---	2.9	100.0
7,000 and over	537	65.3	2.6	13.2	2.6	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.8	2.5	3.6	---	---	6.1	100.0
All with income	5,717	68.8	7.3	16.0	1.5	2.1	.8	.1	4.5	2.1	1.2	.1	---	3.4	100.0
All	5,918	69.3	7.1	15.8	1.5	2.1	.8	.1	4.5	2.0	1.2	.1	---	3.3	100.0

Continued -

Table 71.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other					
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
In urbanized areas:															
Under 250,000:															
Income:															
None	189	87.7	2.7	5.5	4.1	---	---	---	4.1	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	525	71.3	10.6	12.6	2.5	---	---	---	2.5	---	3.0	---	---	3.0	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	525	73.7	6.7	11.9	---	1.5	2.6	---	4.1	2.6	1.0	---	---	3.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	706	66.8	8.0	19.3	2.6	---	1.1	---	3.7	1.1	1.1	---	---	2.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,004	73.5	5.1	17.6	1.9	---	1.4	---	3.3	.5	---	---	---	.5	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	796	69.0	6.0	20.6	1.7	1.0	---	---	2.7	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	656	70.4	9.2	19.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0
7,000 and over	312	69.0	11.4	11.4	---	4.1	---	---	4.1	4.1	---	---	---	4.1	100.0
All with income	4,524	70.7	7.6	16.9	1.4	.6	.8	---	2.8	1.4	.6	---	---	2.0	100.0
All	4,713	71.4	7.4	16.5	1.5	.6	.7	---	2.8	1.3	.6	---	---	1.9	100.0
All in urbanized areas:															
Income:															
None	914	79.9	4.7	10.6	1.8	2.1	---	.9	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,341	73.1	9.0	11.9	2.4	.9	1.0	.2	4.5	.6	.9	---	---	1.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,320	72.9	7.4	12.4	1.0	2.4	1.4	---	4.8	1.5	.8	---	.2	2.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	3,008	69.5	7.3	17.2	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	4.0	1.3	.7	---	---	2.0	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	4,720	73.6	5.2	15.8	1.6	1.1	.5	.1	3.3	1.3	.6	.2	---	2.1	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	4,235	70.3	4.7	18.3	1.6	1.7	.7	---	4.0	1.8	.7	.2	---	2.7	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	4,305														
7,000 and over	2,217	68.2	7.6	19.2	.9	1.0	.6	---	2.5	1.2	.9	.4	---	2.5	100.0
All with income	23,146	70.7	6.3	16.7	1.5	1.5	.8	.1	3.9	1.4	.8	.2	---	2.4	100.0
All	24,060	70.9	6.3	16.4	1.5	1.5	.8	.2	4.0	1.4	.8	.2	---	2.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 71.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														Total
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Cigars only					Cigars and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:																
Not in urbanized areas:																
Income:																
None	255	77.7	9.7	9.7	---	2.9	---	---	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,156	76.7	5.2	9.6	2.7	2.5	.6	---	5.8	2.7	---	---	---	2.7	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	1,024	74.3	8.9	10.3	1.4	1.6	.5	---	3.5	2.5	---	---	.5	3.0	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	1,230	72.4	6.3	16.5	---	1.4	1.0	---	2.4	1.4	.6	.4	---	2.4	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	1,784	68.0	4.1	21.9	1.4	1.0	.7	---	3.1	1.8	.7	.4	---	2.9	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,354	70.6	3.7	18.6	.5	2.8	---	---	3.3	2.6	---	.9	.3	3.8	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,131	67.5	6.7	18.4	1.0	1.5	1.1	---	3.6	2.3	1.5	---	---	3.8	100.0	
7,000 and over	578	64.5	9.6	17.1	1.7	2.1	1.2	---	5.0	2.5	---	1.3	---	3.8	100.0	
All with income	8,257	70.7	5.9	16.6	1.2	1.8	.7	---	3.7	2.2	.4	.4	.1	3.1	100.0	
All	8,512	71.0	6.0	16.4	1.2	1.8	.6	---	3.6	2.1	.4	.4	.1	3.0	100.0	
All urban:																
Income:																
None	1,169	79.3	5.9	10.4	1.4	2.3	---	.7	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
With income:																
Under $1,000	3,497	74.3	7.7	11.1	2.5	1.5	.9	.1	5.0	1.3	.6	---	---	1.9	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	3,344	73.3	7.9	11.7	1.2	2.2	1.1	---	4.5	1.8	.5	---	.3	2.6	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	4,238	70.4	7.0	17.0	1.3	1.4	.6	.2	3.5	1.3	.7	.1	---	2.1	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	6,504	72.1	4.9	17.6	1.6	1.0	.5	.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.2	---	2.2	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	5,589	70.3	4.4	18.4	1.3	2.0	.5	---	3.8	2.0	.6	.4	.1	3.1	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	5,436	68.2	7.4	19.0	.9	1.1	.7	---	2.7	1.5	1.0	.2	---	2.7	100.0	
7,000 and over	2,795	66.0	5.1	18.8	1.4	2.3	1.9	.4	6.0	2.5	.8	.6	.2	4.1	100.0	
All with income	31,403	70.7	6.2	16.6	1.4	1.5	.8	.1	3.8	1.7	.7	.2	.1	2.7	100.0	
All	32,572	70.9	6.2	16.4	1.4	1.6	.8	.1	3.9	1.6	.7	.2	.1	2.6	100.0	

Continued -

Table 71.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other					Total
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Rural:															
Nonfarm:															
Income:															
None	335	80.7	5.2	11.1	---	1.5	---	---	1.5	---	1.5	---	---	1.5	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,569	72.1	11.5	12.3	2.4	.3	---	---	2.7	1.4	---	---	---	1.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,407	75.8	4.8	12.3	2.1	.7	1.2	---	4.0	2.7	---	.4	---	3.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,579	71.0	7.0	18.1	1.1	1.4	---	---	2.4	1.4	---	---	---	1.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,115	69.3	5.2	18.8	2.3	1.2	.6	---	4.1	2.0	.6	---	---	2.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,478	70.5	4.2	18.3	2.8	.9	.9	---	4.6	1.2	1.2	---	---	2.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,305	69.9	4.3	18.4	2.8	1.3	1.0	---	5.1	1.0	1.0	.3	---	2.3	100.0
7,000 and over	668	71.2	6.9	20.3	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	10,121	71.4	6.3	16.7	2.2	.9	.5	---	3.6	1.5	.4	.1	---	2.0	100.0
All	10,456	71.7	6.2	16.5	2.1	.9	.5	---	3.5	1.5	.5	.1	---	2.1	100.0
Farm:															
Income:															
None	413	90.8	1.2	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.9	---	---	3.1	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,413	76.9	6.5	14.0	1.2	.6	---	---	1.8	.2	.3	---	.3	.8	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,363	80.9	4.1	12.0	.9	.6	---	---	1.5	.9	.6	---	---	1.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	927	79.9	4.0	13.2	.8	.8	.8	---	2.4	.5	---	---	---	.5	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	682	73.3	---	22.0	---	1.8	1.1	---	2.9	---	1.8	---	---	1.8	100.0
4,000 and over	755	68.5	10.8	19.0	---	---	---	---	---	.7	1.0	---	---	1.7	100.0
All with income	6,140	76.9	5.4	14.9	.8	.7	.2	---	1.7	.4	.6	---	.1	1.1	100.0
All	6,553	77.8	5.1	14.3	.8	.6	.2	---	1.6	.5	.6	---	.1	1.2	100.0

Table 72.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
In urbanized areas:															
1,000,000 and over:															
Income:															
None	524	75.0	3.6	6.1	9.7	4.1	---	---	13.8	1.5	---	---	---	1.5	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,239	74.4	12.4	8.0	3.8	---	0.4	---	4.2	.6	---	---	0.4	1.0	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,252	78.9	7.6	7.4	2.1	1.1	.4	---	3.6	.4	2.1	---	---	2.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,690	72.9	10.4	9.0	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	5.5	1.1	1.1	---	---	2.2	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,555	75.6	10.5	9.0	---	1.0	.7	---	1.7	2.4	.3	0.2	.3	3.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,336	69.4	13.5	12.7	1.3	.5	.2	---	2.0	1.6	.5	---	.3	2.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,465	66.4	13.2	13.1	.9	1.7	.8	---	3.4	2.2	.7	1.0	---	3.9	100.0
7,000 and over	1,368	68.9	11.4	14.2	.4	.4	.4	---	1.2	2.2	1.7	---	.4	4.3	100.0
All with income	12,905	71.8	11.6	10.8	1.2	1.0	.6	.1	2.9	1.7	.8	.2	.2	2.9	100.0
All	13,429	71.8	11.3	10.6	1.6	1.1	.6	.1	3.4	1.7	.8	.2	.2	2.9	100.0
250,000 - 999,999:															
Income:															
None	201	80.4	7.0	7.0	2.8	2.8	---	---	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	577	78.1	5.7	7.7	2.4	1.4	---	---	3.8	3.3	1.4	---	---	4.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	543	71.5	12.0	8.5	1.5	---	2.5	---	4.0	2.5	---	1.5	---	4.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	612	73.2	6.9	11.2	1.4	.9	.9	---	3.2	4.6	---	.9	---	5.5	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,161	74.9	10.9	8.2	1.2	.7	---	---	1.9	1.9	.5	1.2	.5	4.1	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,103	64.3	12.0	15.9	2.2	.7	.5	---	3.4	2.7	1.2	.5	---	4.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,184	56.7	13.6	18.9	2.4	1.7	1.9	---	6.0	.7	4.1	---	---	4.8	100.0
7,000 and over	537	62.5	16.8	13.2	1.5	---	1.0	---	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	---	5.0	100.0
All with income	5,717	67.6	11.4	12.7	1.8	.9	.9	---	3.6	2.4	1.5	.7	.1	4.7	100.0
All	5,918	68.0	11.3	12.5	1.9	.9	.9	---	3.7	2.3	1.4	.7	.1	4.5	100.0

Continued -

Table 72.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Pipes only						Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls						Daily consumption, pipefuls					Total
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:																
In urbanized areas:																
Under 250,000:																
Income:																
None	189	79.5	9.6	4.1	4.1	2.7	---	---	6.8		---	---	---	---	---	100.0
With income:																
Under $1,000	525	68.9	14.6	5.0	4.5	1.5	---	1.0	7.0		3.0	---	1.5	---	4.5	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	525	68.8	13.4	9.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	---	6.1		1.5	1.0	---	---	2.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	706	63.8	19.0	9.9	2.9	2.6	---	---	5.5		1.8	---	---	---	1.8	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,004	70.8	10.3	14.4	.8	.8	.5	---	2.1		1.9	.5	---	---	2.4	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	796	65.5	18.0	5.6	2.8	1.8	.7	---	5.3		4.9	.7	---	---	5.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	656	62.7	22.5	10.0	---	1.2	---	1.2	2.4		1.2	---	---	1.2	2.4	100.0
7,000 and over	312	69.2	10.0	17.5	1.7	1.6	---	---	3.3		---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	4,524	66.8	15.6	10.1	2.0	1.7	.4	.3	4.4		2.3	.4	.2	.2	3.1	100.0
All	4,713	67.4	15.4	9.8	2.0	1.8	.4	.3	4.5		2.2	.3	.2	.2	2.9	100.0
All in urbanized areas:																
Income:																
None	914	77.0	5.6	5.9	7.1	3.5	---	---	10.6		.9	---	---	---	.9	100.0
With income:																
Under $1,000	2,341	74.0	11.4	7.3	3.6	.7	.2	.2	4.7		1.8	.3	.3	.2	2.6	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	2,320	74.7	9.9	8.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	---	4.3		1.2	1.4	.4	---	3.0	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	3,008	70.8	11.9	9.6	2.0	1.7	.9	.4	5.0		1.9	.6	.2	---	2.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	4,720	74.4	10.5	10.0	.4	.9	.5	---	1.8		2.2	.4	.4	.3	3.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	4,235	67.3	13.9	12.3	1.8	.8	.4	---	3.0		2.5	.7	.1	.2	3.5	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	4,305	63.3	14.8	14.1	1.1	1.6	.9	.2	3.8		1.7	1.4	.7	.2	4.0	100.0
7,000 and over	2,217	67.5	12.4	14.5	.8	.5	.5	---	1.8		1.9	1.4	.2	.3	3.8	100.0
All with income	23,146	69.9	12.3	11.1	1.5	1.1	.6	.1	3.3		2.0	.9	.3	.2	3.4	100.0
All	24,060	70.2	12.1	10.9	1.7	1.2	.6	.1	3.6		1.9	.8	.3	.2	3.2	100.0

Continued -

Table 72.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls				Total	Daily consumption, pipefuls				Total	Total
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:															
Not in urbanized areas:															
Income:															
None	255	79.8	7.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	---	---	7.7	2.9	---	---	---	2.9	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,156	76.8	11.1	4.4	2.7	.4	2.1	1.3	6.5	---	.6	.6	---	1.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,024	68.6	14.9	7.8	3.7	1.2	---	---	4.9	---	2.8	.5	.5	3.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,230	68.9	12.6	9.1	---	3.8	1.6	---	5.4	2.0	1.6	.4	---	4.0	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,784	71.7	12.7	8.3	2.5	1.9	---	---	4.4	2.2	.7	---	---	2.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,354	68.3	11.2	12.1	1.2	.9	.9	---	3.0	3.1	1.4	.9	---	5.4	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,131	64.8	16.7	11.2	.6	.7	.6	.4	2.3	2.7	1.7	.6	---	5.0	100.0
7,000 and over	578	62.7	19.0	8.9	2.6	2.5	.9	---	6.0	1.3	2.1	---	---	3.4	100.0
All with income	8,257	69.6	13.5	8.9	1.8	1.6	.8	.2	4.4	1.7	1.4	.4	.1	3.6	100.0
All	8,512	69.8	13.3	8.7	1.9	1.6	.8	.2	4.5	1.8	1.4	.4	.1	3.7	100.0
All urban:															
Income:															
None	1,169	77.6	6.1	5.0	6.5	3.4	---	---	9.9	1.4	---	---	---	1.4	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	3,497	75.0	11.3	6.2	3.3	.6	.8	.6	5.3	1.2	.4	.4	.2	2.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	3,344	72.7	11.6	8.0	2.5	1.2	.8	---	4.5	.8	1.8	.4	.2	3.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	4,238	70.2	12.1	9.5	1.4	2.3	1.1	.3	5.1	2.0	.9	.2	---	3.1	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	6,504	73.5	11.2	9.5	1.0	1.2	.4	---	2.6	2.2	.5	.3	.2	3.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	5,589	67.6	13.2	12.2	1.7	.8	.5	---	3.0	2.7	.9	.3	.1	4.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	5,436	63.8	15.3	13.4	1.0	1.4	.8	.2	3.4	1.9	1.5	.6	.1	4.1	100.0
7,000 and over	2,795	66.4	13.9	13.3	1.2	.9	.6	---	2.7	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	3.7	100.0
All with income	31,403	69.9	12.6	10.5	1.6	1.2	.7	.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	.4	.1	3.4	100.0
All	32,572	70.0	12.4	10.3	1.8	1.3	.7	.1	3.9	1.9	1.0	.4	.1	3.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 72.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955 - Continued

Residence and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					Total
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Rural:															
Nonfarm:															
Income:															
None	335	77.0	8.9	3.7	3.7	1.5	---	2.2	7.4	---	1.5	1.5	---	3.0	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,569	67.1	15.3	7.7	2.6	2.9	.5	.8	6.8	1.9	.6	.3	.3	3.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,407	70.8	12.6	7.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	---	5.1	3.0	---	.9	---	3.9	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	1,579	68.6	10.2	12.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	.8	4.6	1.3	2.7	.3	---	4.3	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,115	66.0	13.5	12.8	2.5	1.1	.8	.4	4.8	2.3	.2	.4	---	2.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,478	64.3	15.5	12.8	1.2	.9	1.2	.3	3.6	2.4	.5	.9	---	3.8	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,305	60.2	15.8	18.3	.4	1.0	.4	---	1.8	1.9	1.4	---	.6	3.9	100.0
7,000 and over	668	68.2	17.3	11.5	.7	---	---	.7	1.4	.8	.8	---	---	1.6	100.0
All with income	10,121	66.5	14.0	11.8	1.7	1.3	.9	.4	4.3	2.0	.9	.4	.1	3.4	100.0
All	10,456	66.6	13.8	11.6	1.8	1.3	.9	.5	4.5	2.0	.9	.5	.1	3.5	100.0
Farm:															
Income:															
None	413	79.0	3.1	6.2	2.5	3.7	1.2	---	7.4	3.1	1.2	---	---	4.3	100.0
With income:															
Under $1,000	2,413	69.3	10.5	7.2	4.2	3.6	1.7	.2	9.7	2.2	.6	.2	.3	3.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,363	71.3	10.3	7.9	.9	3.4	.9	---	5.2	1.9	2.8	.6	---	5.3	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	927	70.8	13.0	9.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	---	5.9	1.3	---	---	---	1.3	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	682	69.8	12.6	7.9	1.8	3.2	1.1	---	6.1	1.8	1.1	.7	---	3.6	100.0
4,000 and over	755	63.3	14.0	16.8	.7	.7	.7	---	2.1	1.0	1.1	.7	1.0	3.8	100.0
All with income	6,140	69.4	11.5	8.8	2.4	2.9	1.4	.1	6.8	1.8	1.1	.4	.2	3.5	100.0
All	6,553	69.9	11.0	8.7	2.4	3.0	1.4	.1	6.9	1.9	1.1	.3	.2	3.5	100.0

Table 73.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														Total
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other						
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Nonsmokers of cigarettes: Discontinued	Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.
Professional and kindred workers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	562	44.5	9.7	4.8	6.8	22.7	10.1	---	39.6	---	1.4	---	---	1.4		100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	1,072	35.2	11.9	4.7	8.9	29.2	7.2	---	45.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.9		100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,134	32.7	17.9	6.2	7.2	25.0	9.2	---	41.4	.7	.7	.4	---	1.8		100.0
7,000 and over	885	41.3	8.8	4.9	11.5	20.7	8.8	---	41.0	2.5	1.5	---	---	4.0		100.0
All with income	3,653	37.1	12.8	5.3	8.8	24.7	8.7	---	42.2	.9	.9	.4	.4	2.6		100.0
All 1/	3,671	37.7	12.8	4.8	6.5	22.9	11.0	0.5	40.9	1.4	1.8	.4	.2	3.8		100.0
Farmers, farm managers, foremen and laborers:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,748	39.6	12.5	6.9	9.0	23.4	5.0	---	37.4	2.1	1.1	.4	---	3.6		100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	950	44.1	6.4	2.7	7.2	30.5	4.7	.6	43.0	.8	2.5	.5	---	3.8		100.0
2,000 and over	1,328	42.2	11.7	2.6	5.8	26.8	6.9	.4	39.9	.6	2.6	.4	---	3.6		100.0
All with income	4,026	41.6	10.7	4.5	7.6	26.1	5.7	.3	39.7	1.3	1.8	.4	---	3.5		100.0
All 1/	4,203	41.0	10.5	4.6	8.9	24.4	5.9	.8	40.0	1.6	1.9	.4	0	3.9		100.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	1,251	33.9	14.2	4.1	5.4	25.4	11.2	2.0	44.0	.6	2.1	1.1	---	3.8		100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	859	24.9	12.7	4.5	6.4	29.7	16.4	.6	53.1	.9	3.0	.9	---	4.8		100.0
4,000 - 4,999	715	21.7	15.6	5.7	5.7	30.4	16.3	1.1	53.5	.8	1.9	.8	---	3.5		100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,044	23.5	17.2	5.5	3.0	23.8	15.4	3.8	46.0	1.8	6.0	---	---	7.8		100.0
7,000 and over	1,410	32.5	19.6	2.4	3.9	21.7	13.8	.7	40.1	1.0	3.7	.7	---	5.4		100.0
All with income	5,279	28.2	16.1	4.2	4.8	25.5	14.3	1.7	46.3	1.0	3.4	.8	---	5.2		100.0
All 1/	5,300	29.8	14.1	3.9	5.2	25.8	14.7	1.7	47.4	1.5	2.3	.9	.1	4.8		100.0

Continued -

Table 73.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											Total
					Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes						
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Clerical and kindred:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	652	32.6	7.7	3.5	7.7	35.3	12.0	---	55.0	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0	
$3,000 - 3,999	744	28.4	16.0	5.5	2.9	33.4	11.3	---	47.6	1.8	.7	---	---	2.5	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	832	30.2	11.2	3.0	5.6	33.7	11.8	2.1	53.2	.9	1.5	---	---	2.4	100.0	
5,000 and over	536	28.2	10.9	1.4	8.2	29.0	18.2	2.3	57.7	---	.9	.9	---	1.8	100.0	
All with income	2,764	29.9	11.5	3.5	6.0	33.0	13.0	1.1	53.1	.9	.9	.2	---	2.0	100.0	
All 1/	2,775	28.4	11.3	3.8	7.1	32.4	12.4	1.0	52.9	1.3	1.5	.7	.1	3.6	100.0	
Salesworkers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	682	37.4	6.7	5.1	11.0	25.2	11.4	---	47.6	2.4	---	.8	---	3.2	100.0	
$3,000 - 4,999	800	30.0	14.5	4.0	4.4	25.2	17.5	---	47.1	---	3.4	1.0	---	4.4	100.0	
5,000 and over	823	19.5	10.2	3.8	4.2	37.4	20.4	2.2	64.2	---	2.3	---	---	2.3	100.0	
All with income	2,305	28.4	10.6	4.3	6.2	29.7	16.7	.8	53.4	.7	2.0	.6	---	3.3	100.0	
All 1/	2,305	25.9	10.2	4.5	7.4	30.1	16.7	1.4	55.6	1.1	2.0	.7	---	3.8	100.0	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	1,496	24.5	9.5	2.3	11.3	32.3	14.8	.4	58.8	2.6	2.0	.3	---	4.9	100.0	
$3,000 - 3,999	1,765	24.3	13.6	4.1	8.5	29.2	15.0	.7	53.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	---	4.6	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,874	22.6	10.1	3.7	7.8	29.2	19.5	2.0	58.5	1.3	2.9	.9	---	5.1	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,966	15.1	14.8	6.3	5.2	37.1	14.2	1.7	58.2	1.0	2.7	1.7	.2	5.6	100.0	
7,000 and over	563	24.0	13.8	1.3	3.0	32.5	15.9	4.3	55.7	.8	2.2	2.2	---	5.2	100.0	
All with income	7,664	21.6	12.2	4.0	7.6	32.2	15.9	1.4	57.1	1.6	2.3	1.1	.1	5.1	100.0	
All 1/	7,710	23.3	12.1	3.9	7.1	31.8	16.0	1.2	56.1	1.3	2.2	1.0	.1	4.6	100.0	

Continued -

Table 73.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Operatives and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	2,849	25.3	11.2	3.5	6.2	37.6	11.5	.9	56.2	.9	1.8	1.1	---	3.8	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	2,646	18.9	8.1	4.7	10.5	37.5	13.8	1.2	63.0	.7	2.5	1.6	.5	5.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,941	22.5	11.2	3.9	6.8	37.8	13.2	2.1	59.9	.9	.7	.9	---	2.5	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,155	22.2	10.9	2.2	6.4	34.6	18.7	.5	60.2	.5	3.3	.7	---	4.5	100.0
7,000 and over	168	11.2	14.0	7.0	14.1	46.6	7.1	---	67.8	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	8,759	22.1	10.3	3.9	7.8	37.4	13.4	1.2	59.8	.8	1.9	1.1	.1	3.9	100.0
All 1/	8,821	23.9	9.7	3.9	7.8	35.9	14.0	1.1	58.8	.7	1.9	1.0	.1	3.7	100.0
Service workers, except private household:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,156	36.2	7.9	5.1	11.9	26.6	8.7	.6	47.8	.4	1.9	.7	---	3.0	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	599	26.1	10.0	2.9	11.2	27.8	18.3	2.9	60.2	---	.8	---	---	.8	100.0
4,000 and over	568	29.1	11.4	.8	8.0	26.6	15.2	.9	50.7	1.3	6.7	---	---	8.0	100.0
All with income	2,323	31.7	9.4	3.6	10.8	26.7	12.9	1.3	51.7	.5	2.8	.3	---	3.6	100.0
All 1/	2,368	31.0	8.9	3.9	10.3	27.4	13.3	1.3	52.3	1.1	2.3		.5	3.9	100.0
Laborers, except farm and mine:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,648	27.5	6.1	6.1	12.1	33.9	11.0	1.0	58.0	.5	1.8	---	---	2.3	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	839	30.0	9.7	3.9	7.8	30.9	12.6	.6	51.9	1.6	2.3	.6	---	4.5	100.0
4,000 and over	543	28.9	7.4	4.0	14.9	24.9	17.4	---	57.2	---	2.5	---	---	2.5	100.0
All with income	3,030	28.4	7.4	4.9	11.4	31.5	12.6	.8	56.3	.7	2.1	.2	---	3.0	100.0
All 1/	3,051	28.2	8.3	5.4	10.8	32.5	10.5	1.0	54.8	.7	2.2	.4	---	3.3	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 74.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Professional and kindred workers:										
With income:										
Under $2,000	632	68.7	2.9	6.2	7.8	12.0	2.4	---	22.2	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	472	69.9	2.7	8.2	7.7	11.5	---	---	19.2	100.0
3,000 and over	1,067	66.1	1.6	4.1	11.9	12.0	3.8	0.5	28.2	100.0
All with income	2,171	67.6	2.3	5.6	9.8	11.9	2.6	.2	24.5	100.0
All 1/	2,314	66.1	3.0	5.0	11.3	12.0	2.5	.1	25.9	100.0
Clerical and salesworkers:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	887	64.9	---	7.4	7.9	17.7	2.1	---	27.7	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,229	58.0	5.2	3.2	15.4	16.1	2.1	---	33.6	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	2,002	59.4	2.3	6.6	13.1	17.5	1.1	---	31.7	100.0
3,000 and over	1,928	51.4	4.9	8.0	8.9	23.9	2.6	.3	35.7	100.0
All with income	6,046	57.4	3.3	6.5	11.5	19.3	1.9	.1	32.8	100.0
All 1/	6,718	57.6	3.8	5.4	11.4	19.1	2.6	.1	33.2	100.0
Operatives and kindred workers:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	439	74.3	5.6	2.8	13.4	3.9	---	---	17.3	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,297	67.6	2.0	4.2	9.6	13.6	2.6	0.4	26.2	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	960	67.3	3.6	3.9	10.9	11.2	3.1	---	25.2	100.0
3,000 and over	538	57.9	2.5	3.4	11.4	21.3	3.5	---	36.2	100.0
All with income	3,234	66.9	3.1	3.8	10.8	12.7	2.5	.2	26.2	100.0
All 1/	3,404	65.8	2.9	3.3	11.0	14.0	2.8	.2	28.0	100.0

Continued -

Table 74.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Under 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Private household workers:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,100	73.3	3.2	3.9	9.2	9.2	1.2	---	19.6	100.0
$1,000 and over	341	73.0	1.8	1.2	14.2	4.3	4.3	1.2	24.0	100.0
All with income	1,441	73.2	2.9	3.2	10.6	7.8	2.0	.3	20.7	100.0
All 1/	1,623	72.2	3.2	4.8	10.2	7.6	1.9	.1	19.8	100.0
Service workers, except private household:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	758	65.0	2.3	2.6	12.6	13.3	3.6	.6	30.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	790	58.0	2.8	6.5	13.7	17.4	1.6	---	32.7	100.0
2,000 and over	600	58.0	2.5	6.5	15.5	14.6	2.9	---	33.0	100.0
All with income	2,148	60.6	2.5	5.1	13.8	15.2	2.6	.2	31.8	100.0
All 1/	2,353	59.0	3.6	4.3	10.4	18.5	4.0	.2	33.1	100.0
All occupations: 2/										
Income:										
None	1,881	67.9	3.8	4.2	7.9	13.5	2.7	---	24.1	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	3,924	70.3	2.8	4.7	9.1	11.4	1.6	.1	22.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	4,141	63.6	2.8	3.8	12.7	14.5	2.4	.2	29.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	4,104	62.8	2.7	5.8	11.9	14.9	1.9	---	28.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	2,983	55.7	4.1	7.2	10.9	18.7	3.2	.2	33.0	100.0
4,000 and over	1,049	60.2	2.7	3.7	7.3	21.0	3.6	1.5	33.4	100.0
All with income	16,201	63.4	3.0	5.2	10.9	15.0	2.3	.2	28.4	100.0
All 1/	18,082	62.8	3.5	4.5	10.6	15.8	2.6	.2	29.2	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

2/ Includes following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons involved: farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, etc.; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; laborers except farm and mine.

Table 75.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														Total
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other						
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Professional and kindred workers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	562	77.4	1.4	19.2	---	---	1.0	---	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	100.0	
$3,000 - 4,999	1,072	74.1	4.4	12.8	2.7	2.5	---	---	5.2	1.7	1.3	---	.5	3.5	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,134	72.2	6.8	15.8	3.0	1.2	.5	---	4.7	---	---	0.5	---	.5	100.0	
7,000 and over	885	70.0	4.5	17.3	2.8	.9	1.5	---	5.2	2.1	---	.9	---	3.0	100.0	
All with income	3,653	73.0	4.7	15.7	2.4	1.3	.7	---	4.4	1.0	.4	.4	.4	2.2	100.0	
All	3,671	73.1	4.7	15.7	2.4	1.3	.7	---	4.4	1.0	.4	.4	.3	2.1	100.0	
Farmers, farm managers, foremen and laborers:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,748	76.0	5.8	15.2	1.0	.9	---	---	1.9	.3	.4	---	.4	1.1	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	950	83.7	2.7	11.4	.8	.6	---	---	1.4	.8	---	---	---	.8	100.0	
2,000 and over	1,328	77.1	3.8	16.1	---	1.6	.6	---	2.2	.8	---	---	---	.8	100.0	
All with income	4,026	78.2	4.4	14.6	.7	1.0	.2	---	1.9	.5	.2	---	.2	.9	100.0	
All	4,203	78.7	4.2	14.4	.6	1.0	.2	---	1.8	.5	.2	---	.2	.9	100.0	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm																
With income:																
Under $3,000	1,251	65.5	9.8	16.7	1.9	1.2	2.9	0.4	6.4	1.0	.6	---	---	1.6	100.0	
$3,000 - 3,999	859	65.4	3.9	25.3	.6	.9	---	---	1.5	3.0	.9	---	---	3.9	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	715	71.4	5.7	16.2	.8	.8	.8	---	2.4	2.7	.8	.8	---	4.3	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,044	64.7	8.8	18.0	.5	1.2	2.8	---	4.5	3.0	1.0	---	---	4.0	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,410	64.2	6.5	16.8	1.9	2.8	2.8	.4	7.9	2.2	1.5	.5	.4	4.6	100.0	
All with income	5,279	65.8	7.2	18.4	1.2	1.5	2.1	.2	5.0	2.3	1.0	.2	.1	3.6	100.0	
All	5,300	65.6	7.2	18.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	.2	5.2	2.3	1.0	.3	.1	3.7	100.0	

Continued -

Table 75.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other						Total
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.
Clerical and kindred:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	652	78.1	3.9	14.4	1.2	1.6	---	---	2.8	.8	---	---	---	.8		100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	744	75.5	6.2	11.0	3.7	.7	---	---	4.4	1.8	1.1	---	---	2.9		100.0
4,000 - 4,999	832	72.5	6.5	14.7	1.5	.9	1.5	---	3.9	.9	.9	.6	---	2.4		100.0
5,000 and over	536	69.2	4.6	23.5	---	1.8	---	---	1.8	.9	---	---	---	.9		100.0
All with income	2,764	73.8	5.4	15.5	1.7	1.2	.5	---	3.4	1.1	.6	.2	---	1.9		100.0
All	2,775	74.0	5.4	15.5	1.6	1.2	.5	---	3.3	1.1	.5	.2	---	1.8		100.0
Salesworkers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	682	70.7	3.1	19.9	.8	.8	---	---	1.6	3.5	1.2	---	---	4.7		100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	800	71.1	3.4	16.6	2.4	4.1	---	---	6.5	2.4	---	---	---	2.4		100.0
5,000 and over	823	70.9	5.4	21.4	---	1.6	---	---	1.6	.7	---	---	---	.7		100.0
All with income	2,305	71.0	4.1	19.3	1.0	2.2	---	---	3.2	2.1	.3	---	---	2.4		100.0
All	2,305	71.0	4.1	19.3	1.0	2.2	---	---	3.2	2.1	.3	---	---	2.4		100.0
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	1,496	74.5	5.7	14.0	2.0	.7	---	.5	3.2	1.8	.8	---	---	2.6		100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	1,765	68.3	4.5	20.2	2.4	.7	.7	---	3.8	1.7	1.1	.4	---	3.2		100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,874	75.5	4.5	14.1	1.6	1.3	.7	---	3.6	1.3	.7	.3	---	2.3		100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,966	71.0	6.4	17.4	1.1	1.2	.2	---	2.5	1.8	.7	.2	---	2.7		100.0
7,000 and over	563	65.3	5.5	21.3	1.3	1.3	---	.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	---	---	4.4		100.0
All with income	7,664	71.7	5.3	16.9	1.7	1.0	.4	.2	3.3	1.7	.9	.2	---	2.8		100.0
All	7,710	71.8	5.3	16.8	1.7	1.0	.4	.2	3.3	1.7	.9	.2	---	2.8		100.0

Continued -

Table 75.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Cigars only					Cigars and other					
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					Total
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Operatives and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	2,849	76.2	4.8	15.6	.9	.3	.8	---	2.0	1.0	---	.2	.2	1.4	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	2,646	72.8	3.8	19.2	1.3	.7	.2	.2	2.4	1.0	.5	.3	---	1.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,941	64.9	4.4	26.2	.9	1.3	.3	---	2.5	1.6	---	.4	---	2.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,155	63.0	5.8	26.6	.7	1.5	---	---	2.2	.7	1.7	---	---	2.4	100.0
7,000 and over	168	53.6	9.8	36.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	8,759	70.4	4.7	20.8	1.0	.8	.4	.1	2.3	1.1	.4	.2	.1	1.8	100.0
All	8,821	70.5	4.6	21.0	1.0	.8	.3	.1	2.2	1.0	.4	.2	.1	1.7	100.0
Service workers, except private household:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,156	74.5	3.8	10.2	2.7	4.3	---	---	7.0	3.2	1.3	---	---	4.5	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	599	79.1	3.3	13.0	2.1	2.5	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
4,000 and over	568	72.0	9.3	11.1	2.1	---	---	---	2.1	3.4	2.1	---	---	5.5	100.0
All with income	2,323	75.1	5.1	11.1	2.4	2.7	---	---	5.1	2.4	1.2	---	---	3.6	100.0
All	2,368	75.2	5.0	11.2	2.4	2.7	---	---	5.1	2.4	1.1	---	---	3.5	100.0
Laborers, except farm and mine:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,648	76.5	3.9	16.0	1.2	1.3	.8	---	3.3	.3	---	---	---	.3	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	839	71.5	1.6	17.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	---	4.8	3.2	1.6	---	---	4.8	100.0
4,000 and over	543	71.1	2.9	18.6	2.4	1.0	1.5	---	4.9	---	1.0	1.5	---	2.5	100.0
All with income	3,030	74.2	3.0	16.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	---	4.0	1.1	.6	.3	---	2.0	100.0
All	3,051	74.1	3.0	16.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	---	4.1	1.1	.6	.3	---	2.0	100.0

Table 76.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Pipes only					Pipes and other					Total
					Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Professional and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	562	71.0	8.7	11.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.9	6.3	1.5	0.9	---	---	2.4	100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	1,072	71.3	11.6	13.4	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	.8	1.2	---	---	2.0	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,134	63.2	12.1	16.6	1.2	2.3	2.3	---	5.8	.7	.4	1.2	---	2.3	100.0
7,000 and over	885	65.3	16.9	12.1	---	1.5	.6	---	2.1	2.1	.9	---	0.6	3.6	100.0
All with income	3,653	67.3	12.6	13.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	.1	3.7	1.2	.9	.4	.1	2.6	100.0
All	3,671	67.2	12.8	13.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	.1	3.7	1.2	.9	.4	.1	2.6	100.0
Farmers, farm managers, foremen and laborers:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,748	67.9	11.5	7.6	5.3	2.8	1.7	---	9.8	1.6	.9	.3	.4	3.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	950	71.1	11.4	7.8	1.1	4.8	.5	---	6.4	.8	2.5	---	---	3.3	100.0
2,000 and over	1,328	74.0	10.3	8.5	1.4	1.8	.4	---	3.6	2.0	1.6	---	---	3.6	100.0
All with income	4,026	70.5	11.1	7.9	3.1	3.0	1.0	---	7.1	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	3.4	100.0
All	4,203	71.1	10.7	7.9	3.0	3.0	1.0	---	7.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	3.3	100.0
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,251	72.1	14.3	8.4	1.1	.8	.4	---	2.3	1.1	1.2	.6	---	2.9	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	859	72.8	13.6	8.2	.6	---	---	.9	1.5	2.4	.6	.9	---	3.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	715	71.0	11.3	9.4	.8	---	2.6	---	3.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	---	4.9	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,044	62.6	12.9	17.6	.7	---	---	---	.7	4.2	1.3	---	.7	6.2	100.0
7,000 and over	1,410	67.1	12.1	13.1	1.0	1.3	.7	---	3.0	2.4	1.9	.4	---	4.7	100.0
All with income	5,279	68.9	13.1	11.6	.8	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.4	1.3	.6	.1	4.4	100.0
All	5,300	69.1	13.0	11.5	.8	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.4	1.3	.6	.1	4.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 76.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					Total
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Clerical and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	652	69.2	13.6	13.2	---	.8	1.2	---	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	2.0	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	744	68.0	16.2	10.7	3.3	---	---	---	3.3	1.1	---	.7	---	1.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	832	66.2	10.0	16.3	2.4	1.5	.6	---	4.5	2.1	---	.9	---	3.0	100.0
5,000 and over	536	63.5	12.3	21.0	---	---	---	.9	.9	---	2.3	---	---	2.3	100.0
All with income	2,764	66.7	12.9	15.1	1.6	.6	.5	.2	2.9	1.4	.5	.5	---	2.4	100.0
All	2,775	66.8	12.8	15.1	1.6	.6	.5	.2	2.9	1.4	.5	.5	---	2.4	100.0
Salesworkers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	682	68.1	12.5	9.8	2.8	1.6	1.2	.8	6.4	2.0	1.2	---	---	3.2	100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	800	71.1	13.4	12.4	.7	---	---	---	.7	2.4	---	---	---	2.4	100.0
5,000 and over	823	67.6	13.5	14.7	1.0	1.6	---	---	2.6	1.0	.6	---	---	1.6	100.0
All with income	2,305	69.0	13.3	12.5	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	2.9	1.7	.6	---	---	2.3	100.0
All	2,305	69.0	13.3	12.5	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	2.9	1.7	.6	---	---	2.3	100.0
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,496	70.2	13.5	11.4	.9	.8	.5	.3	2.5	.8	1.2	.4	---	2.4	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	1,765	71.6	9.8	11.9	.7	2.1	---	---	2.8	1.8	1.4	.3	.4	3.9	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,874	65.1	16.3	10.0	2.4	.9	.7	---	4.0	2.2	1.7	.7	---	4.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,966	65.0	17.7	11.2	.9	.3	1.3	.4	2.9	2.1	.9	.2	---	3.2	100.0
7,000 and over	563	65.5	15.3	14.9	2.2	---	---	---	2.2	2.1	---	---	---	2.1	100.0
All with income	7,664	67.5	14.4	11.4	1.3	1.0	.6	.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	.4	.1	3.6	100.0
All	7,710	67.6	14.4	11.3	1.3	1.0	.6	.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	.4	.1	3.6	100.0

Continued -

Table 76.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Occupation and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					Total
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Operatives and kindred workers:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	2,849	80.8	5.7	8.4	.7	.9	.2	.3	2.1	1.8	1.0	.2	---	3.0	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	2,646	69.8	12.4	10.2	2.0	1.6	.7	---	4.3	2.7	.2	.2	.2	3.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,941	64.6	15.4	13.2	1.3	.4	.9	.3	2.9	2.5	.7	.3	.4	3.9	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,155	60.3	16.3	13.2	1.2	3.5	---	---	4.7	2.0	2.2	---	1.3	5.5	100.0
7,000 and over	168	55.0	31.0	9.8	4.2	---	---	---	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
All with income	8,759	70.8	11.8	10.7	1.3	1.3	.5	.1	3.2	2.2	.8	.2	.3	3.5	100.0
All	8,821	70.7	11.8	10.7	1.4	1.3	.4	.1	3.2	2.3	.8	.2	.3	3.6	100.0
Service workers, except private household:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,156	77.8	6.8	8.3	2.8	---	.6	---	3.4	2.6	1.1	---	---	3.7	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	599	90.0	5.0	2.1	---	---	2.1	---	2.1	.8	---	---	---	.8	100.0
4,000 and over	568	63.0	17.8	10.2	2.1	.9	---	---	3.0	3.9	2.1	---	---	6.0	100.0
All with income	2,323	77.3	9.1	7.2	1.9	.2	.8	---	2.9	2.4	1.1	---	---	3.5	100.0
All	2,368	77.5	9.2	7.0	1.9	.2	.8	---	2.9	2.4	1.0	---	---	3.4	100.0
Laborers, except farm and mine:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	1,648	75.5	7.3	10.0	1.2	3.2	.8	---	5.2	1.7	---	.3	---	2.0	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	839	72.2	12.3	11.0	---	1.6	1.0	---	2.6	1.3	---	.6	---	1.9	100.0
4,000 and over	543	65.5	7.3	21.7	---	1.5	---	---	1.5	4.0	---	---	---	4.0	100.0
All with income	3,030	72.8	8.7	12.4	.6	2.4	.7	---	3.7	2.0	---	.4	---	2.4	100.0
All	3,051	72.8	8.7	12.4	.6	2.4	.7	---	3.7	2.0	---	.4	---	2.4	100.0

Table 77.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers: of cigarettes	Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
					Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never:	Discontinued:		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,776	39.8	12.1	6.8	9.3	23.7	4.9	---	37.9	2.0	1.0	0.4	---	3.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	994	43.4	6.1	2.6	7.1	31.1	4.7	0.5	43.4	.8	3.2	.5	---	4.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	643	42.4	13.4	1.2	3.6	25.6	10.2	---	39.4	---	2.0	1.6	---	3.6	100.0
3,000 and over	822	42.5	9.7	3.3	7.5	28.9	3.2	.6	40.2	1.0	2.6	.7	---	4.3	100.0
All with income	4,235	41.3	10.5	4.3	7.5	26.9	5.4	.3	40.1	1.2	1.9	.7	---	3.8	100.0
All 1/	4,412	40.6	10.5	4.8	8.9	24.6	6.0	.7	40.2	1.6	1.9	.4	---	3.9	100.0
Mining:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	475	25.8	6.7	2.8	14.1	30.4	15.1	3.4	63.0	---	---	1.7	---	1.7	100.0
$4,000 and over	286	22.0	18.4	6.2	6.1	29.8	7.0	1.8	44.7	---	7.0	1.7	---	8.7	100.0
All with income	761	24.7	11.3	4.5	11.3	29.8	11.6	2.4	55.1	---	2.7	1.7	---	4.4	100.0
All 1/	761	22.5	13.1	3.2	9.7	32.0	14.6	1.0	57.3	.7	1.8	1.4	---	3.9	100.0
Construction:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	590	24.3	6.4	5.5	13.2	37.4	11.1	---	61.7	1.3	---	.8	---	2.1	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	493	23.5	8.8	6.6	3.1	37.1	14.8	2.0	57.0	1.5	2.6	---	---	4.1	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	580	28.9	6.3	.8	8.4	24.7	21.3	---	54.4	2.1	5.4	2.1	---	9.6	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	604	16.5	14.5	4.9	7.0	31.1	19.8	3.3	61.2	---	.8	2.1	---	2.9	100.0
5,000 and over	1,089	19.8	13.3	7.5	4.2	32.2	17.0	1.6	55.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	---	4.4	100.0
All with income	3,355	22.4	10.3	5.4	6.9	32.0	17.0	1.4	57.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	---	4.6	100.0
All 1/	3,375	24.1	9.3	4.6	6.3	33.3	16.9	1.0	57.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	---	4.5	100.0

Continued -

Table 77.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers	Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes						Total
		Never	Discontinued	of cigarettes	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Manufacturing:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	1,133	33.6	9.2	2.7	11.7	28.3	11.1	.5	51.6	1.3	1.6	---	---	2.9	100.0	
$2,000 - 2,999	1,781	26.5	9.9	3.0	5.1	38.5	11.6	.3	55.5	1.2	3.5	.4	---	5.1	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	3,041	21.0	10.7	5.0	11.7	35.0	12.2	.4	59.3	.8	2.0	.8	0.4	4.0	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	2,606	25.4	12.4	2.7	7.9	30.3	15.2	1.3	54.7	1.4	2.6	.5	.3	4.8	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	2,509	20.9	13.3	4.9	5.7	36.9	13.1	1.7	57.4	.6	1.6	1.1	.2	3.5	100.0	
7,000 and over	1,114	30.3	11.9	2.7	5.4	28.1	14.6	1.5	49.6	2.2	2.9	.4	---	5.5	100.0	
All with income	12,184	24.8	11.5	3.8	8.1	33.6	13.1	.9	55.7	1.1	2.3	.6	.2	4.2	100.0	
All 1/	12,223	25.6	11.2	3.6	7.9	32.9	13.9	.9	55.6	1.1	2.1	.7	.1	4.0	100.0	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	822	23.2	11.9	3.4	5.8	35.8	15.3	1.5	58.4	.6	---	---	2.5	3.1	100.0	
$3,000 - 3,999	1,032	24.0	14.5	5.8	5.2	31.4	15.5	.5	52.6	1.8	.8	.5	---	3.1	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	914	20.6	7.3	4.9	5.7	41.3	15.2	1.3	63.5	2.7	.5	.5	---	3.7	100.0	
5,000 and over	923	24.9	17.9	1.1	3.9	32.0	16.0	.6	52.5	.6	2.4	---	.6	3.6	100.0	
All with income	3,691	23.1	13.0	3.9	5.2	34.9	15.6	1.0	56.7	1.4	1.5	.3	.1	3.3	100.0	
All 1/	3,720	25.7	11.0	3.8	6.5	32.5	14.9	1.4	55.3	1.3	2.1	.4	.4	4.2	100.0	
Wholesale and retail trade:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	1,530	34.4	11.4	3.7	9.6	26.8	11.2	.6	48.2	1.4	.9	---	---	2.3	100.0	
$2,000 - 2,999	1,226	29.8	10.3	3.7	6.8	32.3	11.6	1.5	52.2	1.8	.4	1.8	---	4.0	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	1,634	26.9	13.8	4.5	4.2	30.8	14.5	1.5	51.0	---	2.0	1.8	---	3.8	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	1,150	23.8	10.5	4.0	8.2	31.8	17.3	2.3	59.6	---	2.1	---	---	2.1	100.0	
5,000 - 6,999	1,117	20.0	9.8	3.5	5.6	29.4	20.7	2.8	58.5	1.2	7.0	---	---	8.2	100.0	
7,000 and over	734	30.1	14.6	3.6	5.4	26.5	14.5	---	46.4	1.1	4.2	---	---	5.3	100.0	
All with income	7,391	27.8	11.7	3.8	6.6	29.7	14.8	1.5	52.6	.8	2.6	.7	---	4.1	100.0	
All 1/	7,452	27.5	10.8	3.9	7.0	30.0	14.7	1.7	53.4	1.3	2.1	.9	.1	4.4	100.0	

Continued -

Table 77.--Cigarettes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
		Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Cigarettes only, Daily consumption, cigarettes					Cigarettes and other, Daily consumption, cigarettes					Total
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Finance, insurance and real estate:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	765	52.1	4.5	4.6	8.7	18.8	7.2	---	34.7	3.1	1.0	---	---	4.1	100.0
$4,000 and over	523	26.1	20.2	1.9	7.4	22.4	17.2	---	47.0	.7	2.6	1.5	---	4.8	100.0
All with income	1,288	36.9	13.7	2.8	7.7	21.4	12.8	---	41.9	1.7	1.9	1.1	---	4.7	100.0
All 1/	1,301	31.0	12.1	4.6	6.9	24.7	14.4	1.9	47.9	1.7	1.9	.8	---	4.4	100.0
Business and repair, and personal services:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	566	20.1	12.2	8.4	14.0	32.7	8.0	.9	55.6	---	3.7	---	---	3.7	100.0
$2,000 - 3,999	966	23.2	7.3	4.9	5.6	41.7	13.0	1.1	61.4	1.9	.5	.8	---	3.2	100.0
4,000 and over	738	28.1	16.1	2.6	6.2	27.4	17.1	.7	51.4	---	1.8	---	---	1.8	100.0
All with income	2,270	24.0	11.1	4.9	8.1	34.4	13.4	1.1	57.0	.8	1.8	.4	---	3.0	100.0
All 1/	2,290	26.3	13.1	5.3	7.8	31.4	12.0	1.0	52.2	.9	1.5	.6	.1	3.1	100.0
Professional and related services:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	710	40.9	10.9	6.9	11.6	18.5	10.5	---	40.6	---	.7	---	---	.7	100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	761	25.2	15.2	4.0	10.3	31.2	8.2	1.6	51.3	---	3.6	.7	---	4.3	100.0
5,000 and over	846	39.7	13.5	8.8	11.1	17.5	7.0	.9	36.5	---	.6	.9	---	1.5	100.0
All with income	2,317	35.5	13.2	6.6	11.0	22.3	8.5	.8	42.6	---	1.6	.5	---	2.1	100.0
All 1/	2,339	41.0	12.2	5.3	9.0	19.3	8.7	.9	37.9	.6	2.0	1.0	---	3.6	100.0
Public administration:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	835	28.1	12.2	5.3	10.8	22.2	15.8	.6	49.4	1.7	2.4	.9	---	5.0	100.0
$4,000 - 4,999	707	33.4	9.3	3.6	5.3	30.5	12.5	2.5	50.8	1.1	1.8	---	---	2.9	100.0
5,000 and over	516	36.8	14.2	1.8	7.8	24.7	9.2	.9	42.6	1.4	2.3	.9	---	4.6	100.0
All with income	2,058	31.9	11.8	3.9	8.2	25.8	13.0	1.4	48.4	1.3	2.1	.6	---	4.0	100.0
All 1/	2,072	30.6	12.2	4.5	7.2	28.3	11.6	1.4	48.5	1.2	2.3	.7	---	4.2	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 78.--Cigarettes: Distribution of females 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution								
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers					Total
		Nonsmokers			Daily consumption, cigarettes					
		Never	Discontinued	Occasional smokers	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Manufacturing:										
With income:										
Under $2,000	1,622	65.6	3.0	4.4	13.5	10.6	2.5	0.4	27.0	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	1,381	63.0	2.6	5.4	13.2	13.6	2.2	---	29.0	100.0
3,000 and over	1,054	56.5	3.5	7.9	9.4	18.8	3.9	---	32.1	100.0
All with income	4,057	62.2	3.0	5.7	12.3	13.9	2.8	.1	29.1	100.0
All 1/	4,257	60.8	3.5	4.4	12.1	16.3	2.8	.1	31.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade:										
Income:										
None	683	63.3	3.8	6.4	4.9	18.2	3.4	---	26.5	100.0
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,082	62.5	1.7	5.6	11.0	16.3	2.4	.5	30.2	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	1,068	59.1	4.5	3.6	11.0	20.1	1.7	---	32.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	800	61.0	1.6	3.1	11.0	21.7	1.6	---	34.3	100.0
3,000 and over	514	48.0	4.5	9.9	10.4	21.8	4.4	1.0	37.6	100.0
All with income	3,464	59.0	3.0	5.0	10.8	19.6	2.3	.3	33.0	100.0
All 1/	4,147	60.0	3.6	4.4	9.7	18.8	3.2	.3	32.0	100.0
Personal services:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	1,339	74.6	2.6	3.2	8.7	9.6	1.3	---	19.6	100.0
$1,000 and over	1,016	68.1	2.0	3.5	12.6	10.6	2.7	.5	26.4	100.0
All with income	2,355	71.9	2.3	3.3	10.4	10.0	1.9	.2	22.5	100.0
All 1/	2,627	68.7	2.9	4.5	10.5	10.9	2.4	.1	23.9	100.0
Professional and related services:										
With income:										
Under $1,000	627	66.9	4.7	7.0	8.2	10.5	2.7	---	21.4	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	748	59.9	3.3	4.7	14.7	15.1	2.3	---	32.1	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	791	65.6	1.6	7.6	11.5	12.1	1.6	---	25.2	100.0
3,000 and over	1,148	64.0	1.5	5.9	10.6	15.2	2.4	.4	28.6	100.0
All with income	3,314	63.9	2.6	6.2	11.3	13.5	2.3	.2	27.3	100.0
All 1/	3,520	65.6	3.1	5.1	10.9	13.4	1.8	.1	26.2	100.0
Public administration:										
With income:										
Under $3,000	322	74.8	3.2	3.1	6.3	11.0	1.6	---	18.9	100.0
$3,000 and over	443	61.4	4.1	4.1	14.0	12.9	2.3	1.2	30.4	100.0
All with income	765	67.1	3.7	3.7	10.7	12.1	2.0	.7	25.5	100.0
All 1/	795	59.2	4.3	4.6	9.9	18.7	3.0	.3	31.9	100.0

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 79.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other						Total
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries:																
With income:																
Under $1,000	1,776	76.5	5.6	14.9	1.0	0.9	---	---	1.9	0.3	0.4	---	0.4	1.1	100.0	
$1,000 - 1,999	994	84.0	2.6	10.8	.8	.5	---	---	1.3	1.3	---	---	---	1.3	100.0	
2,000 - 2,999	643	78.3	3.7	14.3	---	1.2	---	---	1.2	2.5	---	---	---	2.5	100.0	
3,000 and over	822	76.7	3.2	15.9	---	2.6	0.9	---	3.5	.7	---	---	---	.7	100.0	
All with income	4,235	78.4	4.2	14.1	.6	1.2	.2	---	2.0	.9	.2	---	.2	1.3	100.0	
All	4,412	79.0	4.0	13.8	.6	1.1	.2	---	1.9	.9	.2	---	.2	1.3	100.0	
Mining:																
With income:																
Under $4,000	475	76.0	5.1	17.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0	
$4,000 and over	286	66.7	6.2	21.0	1.7	1.8	---	---	3.5	2.6	---	---	---	2.6	100.0	
All with income	761	72.4	5.5	18.3	1.4	.7	---	---	2.1	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	100.0	
All	761	72.4	5.5	18.3	1.4	.7	---	---	2.1	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	100.0	
Construction:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	590	73.7	8.1	13.6	1.3	2.1	---	---	3.4	1.2	---	---	---	1.2	100.0	
$2,000 - 2,999	493	70.6	5.2	18.6	1.5	2.6	---	---	4.1	1.5	---	---	---	1.5	100.0	
3,000 - 3,999	580	74.3	.8	14.2	2.9	2.1	1.2	---	6.2	1.2	2.1	1.2	---	4.5	100.0	
4,000 - 4,999	604	72.5	3.8	17.9	2.9	---	2.1	---	5.0	.8	---	---	---	.8	100.0	
5,000 and over	1,089	66.6	6.5	21.1	.5	.7	.4	---	1.6	2.5	1.2	.5	---	4.2	100.0	
All with income	3,356	70.9	5.1	17.7	1.6	1.3	.7	---	3.6	1.6	.7	.4	---	2.7	100.0	
All	3,375	70.9	5.0	17.5	1.9	1.3	.7	---	3.9	1.6	.7	.4	---	2.7	100.0	

Continued -

Table 79.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Cigars only					Cigars and other					Total
					Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars					
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Manufacturing:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	1,133	78.3	3.9	12.7	1.1	.9	1.6	---	3.6	.5	---	.5	.5	1.5	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	1,781	73.2	5.9	16.8	1.0	.7	.3	.4	2.4	1.7	---	---	---	1.7	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,041	73.0	4.1	17.8	2.1	.4	.4	---	2.9	1.3	.6	.3	---	2.2	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,606	67.0	5.5	21.3	1.5	1.6	.5	---	3.6	1.9	.2	.5	---	2.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,509	66.2	7.8	21.8	.4	.9	.4	---	1.7	1.2	1.0	.3	---	2.5	100.0
7,000 and over	1,114	68.5	5.8	18.9	.7	1.5	---	.9	3.1	2.7	.4	.6	---	3.7	100.0
All with income	12,184	70.5	5.6	18.9	1.2	1.0	.5	.1	2.8	1.5	.4	.3	1/	2.2	100.0
All	12,223	70.5	5.6	18.9	1.2	1.0	.5	.1	2.8	1.5	.4	.3	1/	2.2	100.0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	822	75.0	5.8	15.9	2.1	.6	---	---	2.7	.6	---	---	---	.6	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	1,032	71.7	3.2	19.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	---	4.4	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	914	72.1	5.1	14.6	1.3	1.9	.5	---	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	---	4.5	100.0
5,000 and over	923	63.5	3.3	26.3	2.5	3.3	---	---	5.8	---	.6	.5	---	1.1	100.0
All with income	3,691	70.4	4.3	19.1	2.0	1.8	.5	---	4.3	.9	.5	.5	---	1.9	100.0
All	3,720	70.3	4.3	19.1	2.0	1.9	.5	---	4.4	.9	.5	.5	---	1.9	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	1,530	77.6	3.6	12.7	1.9	.5	.9	.4	3.7	1.5	.9	---	---	2.4	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	1,226	73.2	7.0	15.7	.4	1.5	1.1	---	3.0	---	1.1	---	---	1.1	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,634	69.9	3.8	21.0	1.2	.8	.3	.3	2.6	2.2	.5	---	---	2.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,150	71.4	4.4	19.9	.5	1.2	---	---	1.7	2.1	.5	---	---	2.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,117	71.7	5.4	15.7	---	1.9	2.1	---	4.0	2.8	.4	---	---	3.2	100.0
7,000 and over	734	68.3	7.0	13.8	1.7	1.1	5.3	---	8.1	1.0	1.8	---	---	2.8	100.0
All with income	7,391	72.4	5.0	16.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	.1	3.5	1.6	.8	---	---	2.4	100.0
All	7,452	72.5	4.9	16.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	.1	3.5	1.6	.8	---	---	2.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 79.--Cigars: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Cigars only					Cigars and other						
		Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Daily consumption, cigars					Daily consumption, cigars						Total
		Never	Discontinued		1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 or more	Total		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Finance, insurance and real estate:																
With income:																
Under $4,000	765	72.1	3.6	15.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	---	4.6	3.1	1.6	---	---	4.7	100.0	
$4,000 and over	523	67.3	4.8	17.3	2.2	4.4	.7	---	7.3	1.5	1.1	---	.7	3.3	100.0	
All with income	1,288	69.3	4.3	16.3	2.4	3.0	.9	---	6.3	2.1	1.3	---	.4	3.8	100.0	
All	1,301	69.7	4.2	16.2	2.3	3.0	.8	---	6.1	2.1	1.3	---	.4	3.8	100.0	
Business and repair, and personal services:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	566	74.4	1.9	15.8	.9	3.3	.9	---	5.1	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0	
$2,000 - 3,999	966	72.3	4.6	16.4	1.6	1.6	.6	---	3.8	2.1	.8	---	---	2.9	100.0	
4,000 and over	738	73.8	5.1	13.5	1.1	.7	1.1	---	2.9	---	3.6	1.1	---	4.7	100.0	
All with income	2,270	73.3	4.1	15.3	1.3	1.7	.8	---	3.8	1.6	1.5	.4	---	3.5	100.0	
All	2,290	73.2	4.0	15.6	1.3	1.7	.8	---	3.8	1.6	1.5	.3	---	3.4	100.0	
Professional and related services:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	710	72.2	4.7	18.0	1.8	---	1.1	---	2.9	.7	.8	---	.7	2.2	100.0	
$3,000 - 4,999	761	77.2	5.4	13.4	1.3	.7	---	---	2.0	1.3	---	---	.7	2.0	100.0	
5,000 and over	846	71.9	5.2	16.5	4.6	.9	---	---	5.5	.9	---	---	---	.9	100.0	
All with income	2,317	73.8	5.1	16.0	2.7	.5	.3	---	3.5	1.0	.2	---	.4	1.6	100.0	
All	2,339	74.0	5.1	15.8	2.7	.5	.3	---	3.5	1.0	.2	---	.4	1.6	100.0	
Public administration:																
With income:																
Under $4,000	835	64.3	5.0	20.2	1.7	2.9	---	---	4.6	3.5	2.4	---	---	5.9	100.0	
$4,000 - 4,999	707	75.4	3.6	14.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	---	4.0	1.7	1.1	---	---	2.8	100.0	
5,000 and over	516	69.1	8.3	16.1	1.9	1.9	.9	---	4.7	1.8	---	---	---	1.8	100.0	
All with income	2,058	69.3	5.4	17.1	2.3	2.0	.6	---	4.9	2.0	1.3	---	---	3.3	100.0	
All	2,072	69.5	5.4	17.0	2.2	2.0	.6	---	4.8	2.0	1.3	---	---	3.3	100.0	

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 80.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Pipes only					Pipes and other					Total
					Daily consumption, pipefuls					Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries:															
With income:															
Under $1,000	1,776	67.9	11.5	7.8	5.2	2.8	1.7	---	9.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	100.0
$1,000 - 1,999	994	69.5	11.3	9.0	1.1	4.7	.5	---	6.3	1.3	2.6	---	---	3.9	100.0
2,000 - 2,999	643	76.1	11.1	6.2	2.1	.8	.8	---	3.7	.8	2.1	---	---	2.9	100.0
3,000 and over	822	75.6	8.8	9.1	.7	2.2	---	---	2.9	2.6	1.0	---	---	3.6	100.0
All with income	4,235	71.0	10.9	8.1	2.9	2.8	1.0	---	6.7	1.5	1.5	.1	.2	3.3	100.0
All	4,412	71.5	10.5	8.1	2.8	2.9	1.0	---	6.7	1.5	1.4	.1	.2	3.2	100.0
Mining:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	475	79.2	11.8	5.0	---	1.2	---	---	1.2	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0
$4,000 and over	286	58.4	16.8	14.2	1.8	2.6	---	---	4.4	1.8	4.4	---	---	6.2	100.0
All with income	761	71.2	13.7	8.6	.7	1.7	---	---	2.4	2.4	1.7	---	---	4.1	100.0
All	761	71.2	13.7	8.6	.7	1.7	---	---	2.4	2.4	1.7	---	---	4.1	100.0
Construction:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	590	82.8	6.8	6.0	2.2	---	---	---	2.2	1.3	.9	---	---	2.2	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	493	58.3	14.9	18.1	---	2.6	4.1	1.0	7.7	---	1.0	---	---	1.0	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	580	75.5	11.0	6.8	---	1.7	---	---	1.7	4.2	---	.8	---	5.0	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	604	68.6	19.7	7.5	.8	1.3	1.3	---	3.4	.8	---	---	---	.8	100.0
5,000 and over	1,089	65.9	14.5	13.1	2.1	.7	.5	.7	4.0	2.1	---	.4	---	2.5	100.0
All with income	3,356	70.0	13.5	10.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	.4	3.7	1.8	.3	.3	---	2.4	100.0
All	3,375	70.1	13.4	10.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	.4	3.7	1.8	.3	.3	---	2.4	100.0

Continued -

Table 80.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution														
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-											
					Pipes only						Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls						Daily consumption, pipefuls					
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more	Total	Total
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Manufacturing:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	1,133	80.2	8.6	6.5	1.6	.4	---	---	2.0		1.7	.5	.5	---	2.7	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	1,781	74.2	8.4	9.3	1.4	2.2	.3	.4	4.3		2.5	1.3	---	---	3.8	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	3,041	70.7	10.7	12.5	1.4	1.6	.4	---	3.4		1.4	.9	---	.4	2.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	2,606	64.8	13.3	12.9	2.4	1.0	1.2	.2	4.8		3.0	.7	.5	---	4.2	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	2,509	61.6	16.4	14.2	.9	2.1	1.3	---	4.3		1.4	1.4	---	.7	3.5	100.0
7,000 and over	1,114	68.9	12.8	13.0	1.1	.5	1.1	---	2.7		1.8	.4	---	.4	2.6	100.0
All with income	12,184	68.9	12.1	11.9	1.5	1.4	.8	.1	3.8		2.0	.9	.1	.3	3.3	100.0
All	12,223	68.8	12.1	12.0	1.5	1.4	.8	.1	3.8		2.0	.9	.1	.3	3.3	100.0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:																
With income:																
Under $3,000	822	76.9	4.6	10.1	---	2.7	2.1	---	4.8		3.0	---	.6	---	3.6	100.0
$3,000 - 3,999	1,032	69.6	11.5	11.8	1.8	2.5	---	---	4.3		1.3	.5	1.0	---	2.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	914	63.4	15.4	14.0	1.3	.5	---	---	1.8		1.9	.8	1.9	.8	5.4	100.0
5,000 and over	923	58.2	17.2	20.6	---	.6	---	---	.6		.6	1.4	.6	.8	3.4	100.0
All with income	3,691	66.9	12.4	14.1	.8	1.6	.5	---	2.9		1.6	.7	1.0	.4	3.7	100.0
All	3,720	67.0	12.2	14.2	.8	1.6	.5	---	2.9		1.6	.7	1.0	.4	3.7	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade:																
With income:																
Under $2,000	1,530	82.5	7.5	7.7	.9	.3	---	---	1.2		.6	---	.5	---	1.1	100.0
$2,000 - 2,999	1,226	70.5	15.0	10.4	.4	1.1	---	---	1.5		2.2	.4	---	---	2.6	100.0
3,000 - 3,999	1,634	74.5	11.3	8.1	2.0	---	.8	.5	3.3		2.5	---	.3	---	2.8	100.0
4,000 - 4,999	1,150	73.0	11.5	10.1	.5	.7	1.6	---	2.8		2.1	.5	---	---	2.6	100.0
5,000 - 6,999	1,117	65.5	13.4	13.1	---	1.2	---	---	1.2		5.2	1.6	---	---	6.8	100.0
7,000 and over	734	61.4	11.4	18.2	1.8	---	.7	---	2.5		2.9	2.9	.7	---	6.5	100.0
All with income	7,391	72.6	11.5	10.5	.9	.5	.5	.1	2.0		2.4	.7	.3	---	3.4	100.0
All	7,452	72.7	11.4	10.4	.9	.5	.5	.1	2.0		2.5	.7	.3	---	3.5	100.0

Continued -

Table 80.--Pipes: Distribution of males 18 years and over, by current amount of smoking, by major industry group and income, February 1955 - Continued

Industry and income	Number of persons	Percentage distribution													
		Other than regular smokers			Regular smokers of-										Total
					Pipes only					Pipes and other					
		Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Daily consumption, pipefuls				Total	Daily consumption, pipefuls				Total	
		Never	Discontinued		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more		
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Finance, insurance and real estate:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	765	75.2	8.2	7.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	6.2	1.0	1.6	---	---	2.6	100.0
$4,000 and over	523	68.2	14.0	12.5	1.9	---	---	---	1.9	.8	2.6	---	---	3.4	100.0
All with income	1,288	71.2	11.6	10.5	2.2	.4	.6	.4	3.6	.9	2.2	---	---	3.1	100.0
All	1,301	71.6	11.5	10.4	2.1	.4	.6	.4	3.5	.9	2.1	---	---	3.0	100.0
Business and repair, and personal services:															
With income:															
Under $2,000	566	74.4	9.8	12.1	---	---	---	---	---	.9	2.8	---	---	3.7	100.0
$2,000 - 3,999	966	75.7	9.7	11.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	.8	1.3	---	3.5	100.0
4,000 and over	738	70.2	16.3	7.3	---	1.1	---	---	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.1	---	5.1	100.0
All with income	2,270	73.6	11.9	10.1	---	.3	---	---	.3	2.1	1.4	.6	---	4.1	100.0
All	2,290	73.1	12.1	10.0	.4	.3	---	---	.7	2.1	1.4	.6	---	4.1	100.0
Professional and related services:															
With income:															
Under $3,000	710	67.9	10.1	9.7	4.0	2.9	1.8	.7	9.4	1.4	1.5	---	---	2.9	100.0
$3,000 - 4,999	761	65.5	18.3	12.9	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	---	---	3.3	100.0
5,000 and over	846	65.0	12.8	16.6	1.4	1.2	.6	---	3.2	.6	.9	.9	---	2.4	100.0
All with income	2,317	66.0	13.8	13.4	1.7	1.3	.8	.2	4.0	1.2	1.3	.3	---	2.8	100.0
All	2,339	66.0	14.0	13.2	1.7	1.3	.8	.2	4.0	1.2	1.3	.3	---	2.8	100.0
Public administration:															
With income:															
Under $4,000	835	64.9	18.8	10.3	2.4	---	1.5	---	3.9	1.5	.6	---	---	2.1	100.0
$4,000 - 4,999	707	67.3	12.8	14.5	2.5	.7	---	---	3.2	1.1	---	1.1	---	2.2	100.0
5,000 and over	516	65.5	13.1	15.8	---	---	.9	1.0	1.9	1.4	2.3	---	---	3.7	100.0
All with income	2,058	65.9	15.3	13.2	1.8	.2	.8	.2	3.0	1.3	.9	.4	---	2.6	100.0
All	2,072	66.2	15.2	13.1	1.8	.2	.8	.2	3.0	1.3	.8	.4	---	2.5	100.0

APPENDIX B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SMOKERS, BY RATE OF SMOKING AND KIND OF SMOKER

The tables in this appendix are of two types: (1) Percentage distribution of regular smokers only, by rate of smoking intervals and income, and (2) percentage distribution of all smokers, by kind of smoker (that is, regular or occasional) and income. Similar tables are shown in the body of this report in the section on "Rates of Smoking," but data in those tables are cross-classified with income by age. Data in tables in this appendix are cross-classified with income by region, residence, and, for male cigarette smokers, occupation. Other tables shown do not include income detail because of thinness of sample.

Table 81.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and daily smoking rate	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:								
1- 9 cigarettes	24	23	14	16	18	13	13	16
10-20	46	54	58	53	49	53	49	53
Over 20	30	23	28	31	33	34	38	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Central:								
1- 9 cigarettes	29	25	13	12	12	10	13	17
10-20	64	56	69	67	62	61	58	60
Over 20	7	19	18	21	26	29	29	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South:								
1- 9 cigarettes	31	16	16	15	10	9	15	18
10-20	56	67	63	59	57	64	59	58
Over 20	13	17	21	26	33	27	26	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West:								
1- 9 cigarettes	30	26	13	27	16	14	15	18
10-20	48	55	59	48	65	57	59	59
Over 20	22	19	28	25	19	29	26	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.

Table 82.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region and kind of smoker	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:								
Occasional	12	13	7	8	5	7	10	8
Regular	88	87	93	92	95	93	90	92
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Central:								
Occasional	11	8	7	6	6	4	4	7
Regular	89	92	93	94	94	96	96	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South:								
Occasional	12	5	5	6	6	13	8	8
Regular	88	95	95	94	94	87	92	92
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West:								
Occasional	14	5	13	12	4	8	2	8
Regular	86	95	87	88	96	92	98	92
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.

Table 83.--Percentage distribution of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and daily smoking rate	Income class					
	With money income				No money income	All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northeast:						
1-9 cigarettes	46	38	38	35	32	36
10-20	47	46	52	53	55	50
21 or more	7	16	10	12	13	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Central:						
1-9 cigarettes	34	46	42	30	37	37
10-20	53	50	53	58	56	56
21 or more	13	4	5	12	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
South:						
1-9 cigarettes	43	45	40	22	40	37
10-20	51	47	52	60	51	54
21 or more	6	8	8	18	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
West:						
1-9 cigarettes	35	35	38	36	36	32
10-20	58	53	60	56	56	60
21 or more	7	12	2	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 84.--Percentage distribution of female regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region and kind of smoker	Income class					
	With money income				No money income	All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and more		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northeast:						
Occasional	12	10	27	15	14	15
Regular	88	90	73	85	86	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Central:						
Occasional	15	9	12	15	11	12
Regular	85	91	88	85	89	88
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
South:						
Occasional	20	10	27	23	19	15
Regular	80	90	73	77	81	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
West:						
Occasional	17	11	11	8	13	11
Regular	83	89	89	92	87	89
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Based on full sample.

Table 85.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and daily smoking rate	Income class		All incomes 1/	Region and daily smoking rate	Income class		All incomes 1/
	Under $4,000	$4,000 and over			Under $4,000	$4,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:				South:			
1-2 cigars	48	43	45	1-2 cigars	55	43	50
3-4	34	33	34	3-4	28	42	35
5 or more	18	24	21	5 or more	17	15	15
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100
North Central:				West: 2/			
1-2 cigars	56	51	52	1-2 cigars	75	56	65
3-4	33	37	35	3-4	21	15	20
5 or more	11	12	13	5 or more	4	29	15
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

2/ The relatively small number of regular cigar smokers in the West, as indicated by the survey, may account for the sharp difference in percentages by income.

Table 86.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region and kind of smoker	Income class		All incomes 1/	Region and kind of smoker	Income class		All incomes 1/
	Under $4,000	$4,000 and over			Under $4,000	$4,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast:				South:			
Occasional	71	71	71	Occasional	76	67	73
Regular	29	29	29	Regular	24	33	27
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100
North Central:				West:			
Occasional	76	78	77	Occasional	69	83	76
Regular	24	22	23	Regular	31	17	24
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 87.--Percentage distribution of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by region and income, February 1955

Region and daily smoking rate	Income class			All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northeast:				
1-4 pipefuls	40	66	60	55
5-9	34	18	30	27
10 or more	26	16	10	18
Total	100	100	100	100
North Central:				
1-4 pipefuls	48	58	34	47
5-9	35	22	44	33
10 or more	17	20	22	20
Total	100	100	100	100
South:				
1-4 pipefuls	51	39	31	44
5-9	36	38	40	39
10 or more	13	23	29	17
Total	100	100	100	100
West:				
1-4 pipefuls	27	50	43	39
5-9	26	38	33	31
10 or more	47	12	24	30
Total	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no money income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 88.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by region and income, February 1955

Region and kind of smoker	Income class			All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northeast:				
Occasional	50	58	75	58
Regular	50	42	25	42
Total	100	100	100	100
North Central:				
Occasional	42	64	67	55
Regular	58	36	33	45
Total	100	100	100	100
South:				
Occasional	56	64	74	61
Regular	44	36	26	39
Total	100	100	100	100
West:				
Occasional	42	62	45	49
Regular	58	38	55	51
Total	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no money income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 89.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and daily smoking rate	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:								
1- 9 cigarettes	33	23	16	15	15	11	14	16
10-20	49	57	60	58	56	58	52	57
Over 20	18	20	24	27	29	31	34	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:								
1- 9 cigarettes	25	19	12	17	10	11	14	17
10-20	62	61	65	58	61	65	72	59
Over 20	13	20	23	25	29	24	14	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:								
1- 9 cigarettes	27	19	11	20	2/13	3/	3/	23
10-20	59	65	67	63	2/60	3/	3/	58
Over 20	14	16	22	17	2/27	3/	3/	19
Total	100	100	100	100	2/100	3/	3/	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.
2/ Income class includes those with incomes of $4,000 and over.
3/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class because of too few cases.

Table 90.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and kind of smoker	Income class							All incomes 1/
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Urban:								
Occasional	12	7	8	8	5	6	6	7
Regular	88	93	92	92	95	94	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:								
Occasional	8	9	5	3	7	14	6	7
Regular	92	91	95	97	93	86	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:								
Occasional	14	9	5	9	2/3	3/	3/	10
Regular	86	91	95	91	2/97	3/	3/	90
Total	100	100	100	100	2/100	3/	3/	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample.
2/ $4,000 and over.
3/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class because of too few cases.

Table 91.--Percentage distribution of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and daily smoking rate	Income class					All incomes 1/
	With money income				No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:						
1-9 cigarettes	41	39	41	28	35	36
10-20	51	52	53	60	56	54
Over 20	8	9	6	12	9	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:						
1-9 cigarettes	44	50	30	44	37	36
10-20	47	33	67	49	53	55
Over 20	9	17	3	7	10	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:						
1-9 cigarettes	25	2/	2/	2/	39	41
10-20	67	2/	2/	2/	54	53
Over 20	8	2/	2/	2/	7	6
Total	100	2/	2/	2/	100	100

1/ Based on full sample. 2/ Too few cases in sample. Farm women smokers in these classes comprise only about one-fifth of all farm women smokers with income.

Table 92.--Percentage distribution of female regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and kind of smoker	Income class					All incomes 1/
	With money income				No money income	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:						
Occasional	17	10	21	16	12	14
Regular	83	90	79	84	88	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:						
Occasional	13	9	15	10	15	13
Regular	87	91	85	90	85	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:						
Occasional	14	2/	2/	2/	21	17
Regular	86	2/	2/	2/	79	83
Total	100	2/	2/	2/	100	100

1/ Based on full sample. 2/ Too few cases in sample.

Table 93.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and daily smoking rate	Income class: Under $4,000	Income class: $4,000 and over	All incomes 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:			
1-2 cigars	50	43	46
3-4	34	36	35
5 or more	16	21	19
Total	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:			
1-2 cigars	68	55	64
3-4	20	30	25
5 or more	12	15	11
Total	100	100	100
Rural farm:			
1-2 cigars	37	2/	46
3-4	47	2/	43
5 or more	16	2/	11
Total	100	2/	100

1/ Includes those with no money income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. 2/ Too few cases.

Table 94.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and kind of smoker	Income class: Under $4,000	Income class: $4,000 and over	All incomes 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:			
Occasional	71	73	72
Regular	29	27	28
Total	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:			
Occasional	73	75	75
Regular	27	25	25
Total	100	100	100
Rural farm:			
Occasional	83	92	84
Regular	17	8	16
Total	100	100	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately.

Table 95.--Percentage distribution of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and daily smoking rate	Income class			All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:				
1-4 pipefuls	47	59	41	50
5-9	32	27	38	32
10 or more	21	14	21	18
Total	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:				
1-4 pipefuls	43	57	41	47
5-9	33	17	41	28
10 or more	24	26	18	25
Total	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:				
1-4 pipefuls	43	2/34	3/	42
5-9	39	2/41	3/	39
10 or more	18	2/25	3/	19
Total	100	2/100	3/	100

1/ Includes those with no money income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. 2/ $3,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Table 96.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by residence and income, February 1955

Residence and kind of smoker	Income class			All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban:				
Occasional	50	63	65	58
Regular	50	37	35	42
Total	100	100	100	100
Rural nonfarm:				
Occasional	49	63	77	59
Regular	51	37	23	41
Total	100	100	100	100
Rural farm:				
Occasional	42	2/60	3/	46
Regular	58	2/40	3/	54
Total	100	2/100	3/	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. 2/ $3,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $3,000-$4,999 class.

Table 97.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by major occupation group and income, February 1955

Major occupation group and daily smoking rate	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers:					
1- 9 cigarettes	17	20	18	31	18
10-20	58	63	60	49	55
Over 20	25	17	22	20	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:					
1- 9 cigarettes	13	12	9	11	13
10-20	57	57	55	56	54
Over 20	30	31	36	33	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Clerical and kindred:					
1- 9 cigarettes	16	11	2/14	3/	15
10-20	63	65	2/50	3/	60
Over 20	21	24	2/36	3/	25
Total	100	100	2/100	3/	100
Salesworkers:					
1- 9 cigarettes	26	9	2/6	3/	14
10-20	50	55	2/60	3/	54
Over 20	24	36	2/34	3/	32
Total	100	100	2/100	3/	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:					
1- 9 cigarettes	22	16	10	6	14
10-20	54	52	62	57	56
Over 20	24	32	28	37	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Operativesand kindred workers:					
1- 9 cigarettes	12	15	11	21	14
10-20	66	60	58	69	60
Over 20	22	25	31	10	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Service workers, except private household:					
1- 9 cigarettes	24	4/17	5/	5/	20
10-20	56	4/52	5/	5/	53
Over 20	20	4/31	5/	5/	27
Total	100	100	5/	5/	100
Laborers, except farm and mine:					
1- 9 cigarettes	21	4/20	5/	5/	20
10-20	59	4/54	5/	5/	60
Over 20	20	4/26	5/	5/	20
Total	100	100	5/	5/	100
Farmers, farm managers, foremen and laborers:					
1- 9 cigarettes	21	4/19	5/	5/	24
10-20	64	4/69	5/	5/	60
Over 20	15	4/12	5/	5/	16
Total	100	100	5/	5/	100

1/ Includes those with no income, sample cases of whom are too few to show separately. Based on full sample. 2/ $5,000 and over. 3/ Combined with $5,000-6,999 class. 4/ $3,000 and over. 5/ Combined with $3,000-4,999 class.

Table 98.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by major occupation group and income

Major occupation group and kind of smoker	Income class				All incomes 1/
	Under $3,000	$3,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers:					
Occasional	10	9	13	10	10
Regular	90	91	87	90	90
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:					
Occasional	8	7	9	5	7
Regular	92	93	91	95	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Clerical and kindred:					
Occasional	6	7	2/2	3/	6
Regular	94	93	2/98	3/	94
Total	100	100	100	3/	100
Salesworkers:					
Occasional	9	7	2/5	3/	7
Regular	91	93	2/95	3/	93
Total	100	100	100	3/	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:					
Occasional	3	6	7	2	6
Regular	97	94	93	98	94
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Operatives and kindred workers:					
Occasional	6	6	3	9	6
Regular	94	94	97	91	94
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Service workers, except private household:					
Occasional	9	4/3	5/	5/	6
Regular	91	4/97	5/	5/	94
Total	100	4/100	5/	5/	100
Laborers, except farm and mine:					
Occasional	9	4/6	5/	5/	9
Regular	91	4/94	5/	5/	91
Total	100	4/100	5/	5/	100
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers:					
Occasional	10	4/8	5/	5/	9
Regular	90	4/92	5/	5/	91
Total	100	4/100	5/	5/	100

1/ Includes those with no income. Based on full sample.
2/ $5,000 and over.
3/ Combined with $5,000-6,999 class because of insufficient cases.
4/ $3,000 and over.
5/ Combined with $3,000-4,999 class because of insufficient cases.

Table 99.--Distribution of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking and major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution			
	Daily smoking rate (cigarettes)			Total
	1-9	10-20	Over 20	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	44	46	10	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	21	62	17	100
Clerical and kindred workers	35	57	8	100
Salesworkers	34	58	8	100
Operatives and kindred workers	39	50	11	100
Private household workers	52	38	10	100
Service workers, except private household	31	56	13	100
All occupations 1/	36	54	10	100

1/ Includes following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons involved: farmers and farm managers; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; laborers, except farm and mine.

Based on full sample.

Table 100.--Distribution of female regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution		
	Kind of smoker		Total
	Occasional	Regular	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	16	84	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	13	87	100
Clerical and kindred workers	14	86	100
Salesworkers	16	84	100
Operatives and kindred workers	11	89	100
Private household workers	20	80	100
Service workers, except private household	11	89	100
All occupations 1/	13	87	100

1/ Includes following occupations, data for which are not shown separately because of small number of persons involved: farmers and farm managers; craftsmen, foremen, etc.; farm laborers; laborers, except farm and mine.

Based on full sample.

Table 101.--Percentage distribution of male regular cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution			
	Daily smoking rate, cigars			Total
	1-2	3-4	5 or more	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	52	26	22	100
Farmers and farm managers 1/	41	44	15	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	42	28	30	100
Clerical and kindred workers	53	33	14	100
Salesworkers	55	45	---	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	56	31	13	100
Operatives and kindred workers	51	31	18	100
Service workers, except private household	56	44	---	100
Laborers, except farm and mine	43	31	26	100

1/ No regular cigar smokers among farm laborers and foremen were reported in the income sample.

Table 102.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional cigar smokers, 18 years and over, by major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution		
	Kind of smoker		Total
	Occasional	Regular	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	71	29	100
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	84	16	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	67	33	100
Clerical and kindred workers	75	25	100
Salesworkers	78	22	100
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	73	27	100
Operatives and kindred workers	84	16	100
Service workers, except private household	57	43	100
Laborers, except farm and mine	73	27	100

Table 103.--Percentage distribution of male regular pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking, by major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution			
	Daily smoking rate, pipefuls			Total
	1-4	5-9	10 or more	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	36	35	29	100
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	44	43	13	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	50	28	22	100
Clerical and kindred workers	56	21	23	100
Salesworkers	60	31	9	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	45	36	19	100
Operatives and kindred workers	54	31	15	100
Service workers, except private household	68	19	13	100
Laborers, except farm and mine	43	39	18	100

Table 104.--Percentage distribution of male regular and occasional pipe smokers, 18 years and over, by major occupation group, February 1955

Major occupation group	Percentage distribution		
	Kind of smoker		Total
	Occasional	Regular	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional and kindred workers	68	32	100
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	43	57	100
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	64	36	100
Clerical and kindred workers	74	26	100
Salesworkers	71	29	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	63	37	100
Operatives and kindred workers	61	39	100
Service workers, except private household	53	47	100
Laborers, except farm and mine	67	33	100

Table 105.--Distribution of male regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking and major industry group, February 1955

Major industry group	Percentage distribution			
	Daily smoking rate (cigarettes)			Total
	1-9	10-20	Over 20	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	24	60	16	100
Mining	17	55	28	100
Construction	12	57	31	100
Manufacturing	15	59	26	100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	58	29	100
Wholesale and retail trade	14	56	30	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	51	33	100
Business and repair services	14	62	24	100
Personal services	17	58	25	100
Professional and related services	23	51	26	100
Public administration	16	58	26	100

Based on full sample.

Table 106.--Distribution of male regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by major industry group, February 1955

Major industry group	Percentage distribution		
	Kind of smoker		Total
	Occasional	Regular	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	10	90	100
Mining	5	95	100
Construction	7	93	100
Manufacturing	6	94	100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	94	100
Wholesale and retail trade	6	94	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	92	100
Business and repair services	9	91	100
Personal services	9	91	100
Professional and related services	11	89	100
Public administration	8	92	100

Based on full sample.

Table 107.--Distribution of female regular cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by rate of smoking and major industry group, February 1955

Major industry group	Percentage distribution			
	Daily smoking rate (cigarettes)			Total
	1-9	10-20	Over 20	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Manufacturing	39	52	9	100
Wholesale and retail trade	30	59	11	100
Personal services	44	46	10	100
Professional and related services	42	51	7	100
Public administration	31	59	10	100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	25	59	16	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	41	52	7	100

Based on full sample.

Table 108.--Distribution of female regular and occasional cigarette smokers, 18 years and over, by major industry group, February 1955

Major industry group	Percentage distribution		
	Kind of smoker		Total
	Occasional	Regular	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Manufacturing	12	88	100
Wholesale and retail trade	12	88	100
Personal services	16	84	100
Professional and related services	16	84	100
Public administration	13	87	100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	85	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	87	100

Based on full sample.

APPENDIX C. STATISTICAL ANALYSES

This appendix presents the details of the statistical analyses which underlie findings presented in the text. These analyses fall into three broad categories: (1) Correlation analyses dealing with the relationship between proportions of males who smoke each of the three products, and income and age; (2) analysis of variance, mostly to substantiate whether the percentages of smokers, classified by income and regional location, differ statistically; and (3) correlation analyses dealing with the relationship of cigarette consumption to income and age, the results of which were summarized in the section on "Income Elasticity of Demand For Cigarettes."

Percentage of Males Who Smoke Regularly or Occasionally in Relation to Income and Age

In all of the analyses described in this subsection, data for income (adjusted for Federal income tax) and average age appear in table 109, p. 179. Income and age variables are used in each analysis, although, as indicated, in some instances a parabolic formulation is used for one or both, i.e., a squared term is used in addition to the variable itself. Data for the dependent variable--the percentage of males who smoke either regularly or occasionally--are shown in text tables, and reference is made to the pages on which they appear. Only data for those with income were considered.

Cigarettes: Relationship of Proportions of Males Who Smoke Regularly and Proportions Who Smoke Occasionally, to Income and Age

The analysis of proportions of males who smoke cigarettes regularly used the following variables:

X_1 - percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly

X_2 - 1954 personal money income, adjusted for estimated Federal income tax (1,000 dollars)

X_3 - the square of the deviation of the individual income from $4,200, (income data coded in 1,000 dollars)

X_4 - average (weighted mean) age of those in an individual age-income cell (years)

X_5 - the square of the deviation of the individual mean age from 30 (divided by 100)

Data for X_1 are shown in table 3, p. 25 . Proportions smoking are those computed directly from survey data, and are not adjusted for non-self-response bias. Use of the squared terms results in a parabolic formulation for the income and age variables. Survey data show that regardless of income the proportion smoking regularly tends to rise with increasing age to 25-34, and then to decline among older age groups. Similarly, there is some tendency--particularly in the younger and older age groups--for the proportion who smoke cigarettes regularly to increase with income up to a point, and then to decline. Actual values of all variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained. Numbers in parentheses beneath the regression coefficients are their respective standard errors.

$$X'_1 = 55.70 + \underset{(0.30)}{0.34}\, X_2 - \underset{(0.08)}{0.28}\, X_3 + \underset{(0.11)}{0.26}\, X_4 - \underset{(0.30)}{2.78}\, X_5$$

$R^2_{1.2345} = 0.91$ $\qquad$ $r^2_{14.235} = 0.15$

$r^2_{12.345} = 0.04$ $\qquad$ $r^2_{15.234} = 0.74$

$r^2_{13.245} = 0.28$ $\qquad$ $s_{1.2345} = 4.10$

Note: The coefficients $b_{12.345}$ and $r^2_{12.345}$ do not differ from zero by a statistically significant amount.

Separate analyses were made for each age group, in which X_1 and X_2 represented the same variables as in the foregoing analysis, and X_3 a similar squared term, but with the deviations measured from the following income levels: 18-24, $2,800; 25-34, $2,400; 35-64, $4,200; and 65 and over, $3,300. Results from the analyses are shown in table 110.

The analysis of proportions of males who smoke cigarettes occasionally used the following variables:

X_1 - Percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes occasionally
X_2 - 1954 personal money income, adjusted for estimated Federal income tax (100 dollars)
X_3 - Average (weighted mean) age of those in an individual age-income cell.

Data for X_1 are shown in table 19, p. 46 . X_2 was expressed in logarithms; actual values ofthe other variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = 6.19 - \underset{(0.82)}{1.68} \log X_2 + \underset{(0.02)}{0.01}\, X_3$$

$R^2_{1.23} = 0.11$, $r^2_{12.3} = 0.11$, $r^2_{13.2} = 0.003$, $s_{1.23} = 1.84$

Note: The coefficients $b_{13.2}$ and $r^2_{13.2}$ do not differ from zero by a statistically significant amount.

Table 109.--Males, 18 years and over: Average annual income, by age and income class

Age group 1/	Income class 2/						
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000-3,999	$4,000-4,999	$5,000-6,999	$7,000 and over
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
18-24 (20.9)	564	1,418	2,363	3,271	3/4,341	4/	5/
25-34 (29.5)	549	1,451	2,418	3,318	4,179	5,302	9,117
35-44 (39.4)	496	1,498	2,427	3,325	4,191	5,327	9,418
45-54 (49.1)	473	1,480	2,414	3,302	4,207	5,296	10,012
55-64 (59.2)	527	1,449	2,417	3,302	4,175	5,352	10,913
65 and over (71.3)	580	1,397	2,335	3,302	6/7,597	4/	4/

1/ Figures in parentheses are the respective average (weighted mean) age for the class, in years. 2/ 1954 personal money income, less Federal income tax. 3/ Includes those receiving $4,000-6,999. 4/ Combined with $4,000-4,999 class. 5/ No persons in sample. 6/ Includes those receiving $4,000 and over.

Table 110.--Males, 18 years and over: Statistical results from regression analyses of the relation between proportions of regular cigarette smokers and income, by age

Age group	Coefficient of multiple determination	"a" value	Effect on proportion who regularly smoke cigarettes of a unit change in--						Standard error of estimate
			Personal income			Squared deviation of income from selected income level			
			Net effect	Standard error	Coefficient of partial determination	Net effect	Standard error	Coefficient of partial determination	
		Percentage points	Percentage points	Percentage points		Percentage points	Percentage points		Percentage points
18-24	0.99	58.59	1/1.26	0.32	0.89	-2.61	0.24	0.98	0.36
25-34	.85	63.36	2/.94	1.02	2/.17	-.55	.18	.70	3.50
35-44	2/.27	64.25	2/-.52	.48	2/.22	2/.01	.14	.00	3.04
45-54	2/.19	58.91	2/-.37	.44	2/.15	2/.02	.11	.00	2.69
55-64	1/.59	45.51	2/.48	.78	2/.09	1/-.34	.17	1/.51	1.72
65 and over	.95	23.16	3.20	.53	.95	-1.05	.19	.94	2.00

1/ Differs statistically from zero at 10-percent level. 2/ Does not differ statistically from zero.

Cigars: Relationship of Proportions of Males Who Smoke Regularly and Proportions Who Smoke Occasionally, to Income and Age

The analysis of proportions of males who smoke cigars regularly used the following variables:

X_1 - percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigars regularly

X_2 - 1954 personal money income, adjusted for estimated Federal income tax (100 dollars)

X_3 - average (weighted mean) age of those in an individual age income cell (years)

Data for X_1 are shown in table 11, p.35 . X_2 was expressed in logarithms; actual values of the other variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = \underset{}{-\ 6.07} + \underset{(0.80)}{2.87} \log X_2 + \underset{(0.02)}{0.18}\, X_3$$

$$R^2_{1.23} = 0.77,\ r^2_{12.3} = 0.28,\ r^2_{13.2} = 0.73,\ s_{1.23} = 1.80$$

Analyses were also made for individual age groups. Although the signs obtained were correct for all age groups except 35-44 years, i.e., the coefficients on income were positive, most of the r^2's were not statistically significant. In the one or two instances where they were, the ostensibly favorable result arose because of some unusual individual percentage. The separate analyses tend to confirm the finding of the analysis of pooled observations: that, based on these survey data, income level does not have a great effect on the proportions of regular cigar smokers.

The analysis of proportions of males who smoke cigars occasionally used the same X_2 and X_3 variables as in the preceding analysis, but X_1 represented the percentage of males who smoke cigars occasionally.

Data for X_1 are shown in table 27, p. 52 . X_2 was expressed in logarithms; actual values of the other variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = \underset{}{8.32} + \underset{(1.42)}{5.78} - \underset{(0.03)}{0.01}$$

$$R^2_{1.23} = 0.33,\ r^2_{12.3} = 0.33,\ r^2_{13.2} = 0.004,\ s_{1.23} = 3.2$$

Note: The coefficients $b_{13.2}$ and $r^2_{13.2}$ do not differ from zero by a statistically significant amount.

As survey data seemed to show that percentages within income classes tended to increase to age 45-54 and then to decline, another approach was tried using a parabolic formulation for the age variable. The results obtained did not differ materially from those described above. Coefficients for the age variable (both for average age and for the squared term) did not differ significantly from zero; the relative importance of the income factor remained almost unchanged.

Pipes: Relationship of Proportions of Males Who Smoke Regularly and Proportions Who Smoke Occasionally, to Income and Age

The analysis of proportions of males who smoke pipes regularly used the following variables:

X_1 - percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes regularly

X_2 - 1954 personal money income, adjusted for estimated Federal income tax (100 dollars)

X_3 - average (weighted mean) age of those in an individual age-income cell (years)

Data for X_1 are shown in table 15, p. 41 . X_2 was expressed in logarithms; actual values of the other variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = -1.191 - \underset{(1.23)}{1.58} \log X_2 + \underset{(0.03)}{0.24} X_3$$

$$R^2_{1.23} = 0.68,\ r^2_{12.3} = 0.05,\ r^2_{13.2} = 0.67,\ s_{1.23} = 2.78$$

Note: The coefficients $b_{12.3}$ and $r^2_{12.3}$ do not differ from zero by a statistically significant amount.

Individual analyses (simple regressions) were made for each age group, but none showed a statistically significant r^2. This tends to confirm the finding of the foregoing analysis with regard to the relative unimportance of the income factor. But of some interest is the fact that the sign of the coefficient on income is positive for the three age groups 18-44, and negative for the three age groups 45 and over. The latter finding suggests the presence of a negative relationship between income level and regular pipe smoking for the older age groups. This may be reasonable, as the proportion of regular cigar smokers tends to go up with income in these age groups.

In other words, there tends to be an inverse relationship between proportions of regular pipe smokers and regular cigar smokers among men 45 years and over.

In the analysis of proportions of males who smoke pipes occasionally, the same X_2 and X_3 variables as in the preceding analysis of pooled observations were used, but X_1 represented the percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke pipes occasionally.

Data for X_1 are shown in table 31, p. 56 . X_2 was expressed in logarithms; actual values of the other variables were used.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = 9.83 + \underset{(1.17)}{4.85} \log X_2 - \underset{(0.03)}{0.14} X_3$$

$$R^2_{1.23} = 0.55,\ r^2_{12.3} = 0.34,\ r^2_{13.2} = 0.44,\ s_{1.23} = 2.6$$

Analysis of Variance: Proportion of Males and Females, 18 Years and Over, Who Are Regular or Occasional Smokers, by Region and Income 12/

To provide an overall test of statistical significance of regional and income effects on the percentage of smokers, analysis of variance was used. An important assumption underlying this technique is not present, namely, that the survey sample be a simple random sample. (The survey sample is a multi-stage, stratified clustered sample.) The lack of this requirement results in a "remainder" (used as the denominator to obtain the F-ratio in the standard analysis of variance) which is too low. Analysis of variance was used here, however, to supplement the more rigorous test of significance of differences between pairs of percentages; it was used more as a means of confirmation than as a basis for initial conclusions. As most of the F-ratios obtained were either large or close to 1, substantiating judgments as to the significance or nonsignificance of each factor could be made, despite an underestimate of the sampling variance as reflected in the "remainder."

In these analyses, the percentages of males or females who are regular or occasional smokers were transformed into a form in which they are independent of the variances. The transformation is made by means of the following conversion formula: X = arc sine $\sqrt{\text{percentage}}$. The analysis of variance was then performed on the values of X. Tables are available for effecting the transformation. [See Ferber (4, pp. 286-290, 516-519).]

This procedure assumes that there is no interaction effect between income and the other variable considered. Interaction effects cannot be measured in analyses where there is only one observation in each cell.

In all of the analyses which follow, the transformed values of the percentages were coded in order to simplify the computations.

12/ One analysis is included which relates to the effects of residence and income.

Table 111.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who regularly smoke cigarettes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	666.85	---
Between regions	3	43.53	14.51
Between income classes	6	419.65	69.94
Remainder	18	203.67	11.31

Table 112.--Analysis of variance of percentage of females who regularly smoke cigarettes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	19	389.31	---
Between regions	3	142.15	47.38
Between income classes	4	200.60	50.15
Remainder	12	46.56	3.88

Table 113.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who regularly smoke cigars, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	196.34	---
Between regions	3	58.79	19.60
Between income classes	6	54.44	9.07
Remainder	18	83.11	4.62

Table 114.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who regularly smoke pipes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	253.25	---
Between regions	3	70.55	23.52
Between income classes	6	64.56	10.76
Remainder	18	118.14	6.56

Table 115.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who occasionally smoke cigarettes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	156.16	---
Between regions	3	20.47	6.82
Between income classes	6	37.04	6.17
Remainder	18	98.65	5.48

Table 116.--Analysis of variance of percentage of females who occasionally smoke cigarettes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	19	115.01	---
Between regions	3	17.57	5.86
Between income classes	4	57.76	14.44
Remainder	12	39.68	3.31

Table 117.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who occasionally smoke cigars, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	324.99	---
Between regions	3	82.35	27.45
Between income classes	6	191.06	31.84
Remainder	18	51.58	2.87

Table 118.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who occasionally smoke pipes, by region and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	27	348.17	---
Between regions	3	120.85	40.28
Between income classes	6	134.28	22.38
Remainder	18	93.04	5.17

Table 119.--Analysis of variance of percentage of males who occasionally smoke pipes, by residence and income

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square variance
Total	17	196.70	---
Between residences	2	3.53	1.76
Between income classes	1/5	168.01	33.60
Remainder	10	25.16	2.52

1/ Income classes of $4,000 and over were consolidated in urban and rural nonfarm residences to make the number of rows equal to those of the farm residence. This reduced the total number of income classes from 8 to 6.

Consumption of Cigarettes by Regular Smokers in Relation to Income and Age

The analysis of cigarette consumption by male regular smokers used the following variables:

X_1 - average daily consumption (cigarettes)

X_2 - average income, after Federal income taxes (100 dollars)

X_3 - the square of the deviation of the weighted mean age (of an individual age-income cell) from 40, divided by 100 (years).

Data for X_1 are shown in table 37, p. 64; data for average age and income are shown in table 109, p. 179. A parabolic formulation was used for the age variable, since the survey data show that regardless of income the cigarette smoking rate among males tends to increase with age up to 35-44, and then to decline steadily among older age groups. The use of average age as an independent variable in addition to the squared term relating to age yielded a regression coefficient that did not differ significantly from zero, and thus was omitted from the analysis. Since six different age groups usually were included in each income class, intercorrelation between income and age was nearly zero. X_1 and X_2 were expressed in logarithms; actual values of X_3 were used.

The analysis of pooled observations yielded the following regression equation and statistical coefficients:

$$\log X'_1 = 1.2504 + \underset{(0.0073)}{0.0674} \log X_2 - \underset{(0.0009)}{0.0117} X_3$$

$R^2_{1.23} = 0.89$ $\qquad$ $r^2_{12.3} = 0.71$

$s_{1.23} = 0.0171$ $\qquad$ $r^2_{13.2} = 0.83$

Analyses by individual age groups, in which simple regressions of cigarette consumption were computed on income, gave the results shown in table 120. Both variables were expressed in logarithms.

Though the coefficients of determination shown in table 120 do not differ from each other by a statistically significant amount for the small number of observations involved, other survey data tend to confirm the relative magnitudes. Differences in income do not account for as high a proportion of variation in cigarette consumption among male smokers 25-54, especially those 35-44, as they do for other age groups. Among men 25 to 54 are found both the largest proportions of regular cigarette smokers and the heaviest smokers, with relatively little variation in smoking rates from income class to income class.

Table 120.--Statistical results from regression analyses of the relation between cigarette consumption and income of male regular smokers, by age 1/

Age group	Regression coefficient	Standard error of regression coefficient	Coefficient of determination
Years			
18-24	0.052	0.012	0.85
25-34	.056	.014	.76
35-44	.046	.019	.54
45-54	.056	.016	.70
55-64	.096	.020	.83
65 and over	.095	.022	.86

1/ Coefficients differ from zero by a statistically significant amount at the 5-percent probability level for all age groups except 35-44; the latter differ significantly from zero at the 6-7 percent probability level.

Another explanation is possible for the pattern of variation observed in the r^2's. Survey income data for the youngest and two oldest age groups may be more reliably indicative of income available for personal consumption expenditures than those for the middle groups. Undoubtedly, family demands on income of men 25-54 are greater than those in other age brackets. 13/

The analysis of cigarette consumption by female regular smokers used the following variables:

X_1 - average daily consumption (cigarettes)

X_2 - average income, after Federal income taxes (100 dollars)

X_3 - average (weighted mean) age of an individual age-income cell (years)

X_4 - the square of the deviation of average age from 49, divided by 100 (years)

13/ This explanation for the pattern of variation was suggested by Holbrook Working, Associate Director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

Data for average consumption, average age, and average income are shown in table 121. Consumption data are shown in greater detail than in text table 45, p. 71 , in order to provide sufficient observations for statistical analysis. All variables were expressed in actual data.

The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$X'_1 = 17.82 + \underset{(0.02)}{0.02}\, X_2 - \underset{(0.02)}{0.08}\, X_3 - \underset{(0.10)}{0.50}\, X_4$$

$$R^2_{1.234} = 0.69,\ r^2_{12.34} = 0.04,\ r^2_{14.23} = 0.60,$$

$$r^2_{13.24} = 0.58,\ s_{1.234} = 1.21$$

Note: The coefficients $b_{12.34}$ and $r^2_{12.34}$ do not differ from zero by a statistically significant amount.

The analysis of cigarette consumption by all regular smokers (male and female) used the following variables:

X_1 - average daily consumption, adjusted for the effect of age (cigarettes)

X_2 - average income, after Federal income taxes (100 dollars)

A weighted simple regression of consumption was computed on income, with number of smokers in each cell used as weights. Both variables were expressed in logarithms. The following regression equation and statistical coefficients were obtained:

$$\text{Log } X'_1 = 1.12 + \underset{(0.01)}{0.12} \log X_2$$

$$r^2 = 0.78,\ s_{12} = 0.022$$

The slope of the consumption-income curve is steeper than in the case of male smokers only. This arises from the fact that women smokers, characterized by smoking rates averaging about a third less than those among males, are concentrated in income classes of $3,000 and less, whereas males predominate in the higher income classes.

Table 121.--Females, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly: Average daily consumption of cigarettes and average annual income, by age and income class, February 1955

Item for specified age group 1/	Income class 2/			
	Under $1,000	$1,000-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 and over
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigarettes
Consumption:				
18-24 (21.1)	10.9	12.8	12.1	14.4
25-34 (29.5)	13.4	14.6	13.8	15.2
35-44 (39.4)	15.5	12.4	13.5	14.5
45-54 (49.3)	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.7
55-64 (59.2)	14.1	3/	10.8	3/
65 and over (71.7) 4/	10.6	10.5	8.5	10.7
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Income: 2/				
18-24 (21.1)	504	1,441	2,327	3,368
25-34 (29.5)	453	1,429	2,348	3,529
35-44 (39.4)	470	1,459	2,350	3,744
45-54 (49.3)	457	1,452	2,352	3,889
55-64 (59.2)	483	3/	2,433	3/
65 and over (71.7) 4/	514	1,377	2,295	5,262

1/ Figures in parentheses are the respective average (weighted mean) age for the class, in years.
2/ 1954 personal money income, less Federal income tax.
3/ Too few cases in sample.
4/ Average age includes those up to age 85.

APPENDIX D. METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of Survey Data

The smoking survey was not originally designed to ascertain the effect of income on smoking habits. The present study is an outgrowth of the survey planned and conducted by the United States Public Health Service in arrangement with the Bureau of the Census. When it appeared feasible to make a cross-classification of data obtained in the smoking survey of February 1955 with data obtained in the income survey of April 1955, such a project was undertaken. Cost considerations were important in determining what type of data could be made available.

For these reasons, survey data based on the subsample have limitations insofar as their use in determining effects of income on smoking characteristics is concerned. These limitations are as follows:

(1) The income data with which the smoking information was cross-classified represents personal income--rather than family income--and hence may be an inadequate measure of an individual's true purchasing power. This limitation is particularly significant in the case of women. A housewife may report no income of her own and yet enjoy a high purchasing power through her husband's or other family income. Similarly, the personal income reported by an employed married woman may not reflect her true purchasing power as in most cases her husband's income exceeds her own.

Individual income data may understate purchasing also among older persons in the lower-income brackets. Some of these may have their income supplemented by withdrawals of savings, gifts, lump-sum insurance payments, or net proceeds from sale of property, which are not included as income under Census definitions.

As survey income data represent income before taxes and other deductions, they are not a measure of disposable income. To arrive at the latter, estimated Federal income taxes were deducted from midvalues computed for the income interval, as discussed on p. 211.

(2) Survey data that were classified give no information on family size and composition, which indicate the extent of an individual's family obligations and hence the adequacy of his income.

(3) Consumption data were given in terms of units smoked, and not in terms of expenditures. Consequently, no consideration could be given to variation in quality, which in the case of cigars is wide. Also, there is an unknown variation in the quantity of tobacco in the "pipefuls" reported by pipe smokers and here, too, quality may be a factor. The difficulties resulting from the

use of quantity data for cigars are discussed in the body of this report. Some writers in the field of demand analysis maintain that, as expenditures directly measure demand as influenced by purchasing power, expenditure elasticities are more relevant from an economic viewpoint than are quantity elasticities. The latter are more closely related to physical satisfaction of demand. 14/

(4) Smoking rates were tabulated in terms of class intervals, which necessitated the selection of mid-values within the intervals before average rates could be computed. The procedure for selecting such mid-values and computing average consumption is discussed on p. 210.

(5) In the rural and urban comparison, there is no means of adjusting to include farmers' nonmoney income (value of home-produced food, rent-free quarters, etc.) to make urban and rural income more comparable.

(6) Although adjustments were made for the non-self-response bias in the percentages of men smoking cigarettes and their rates of smoking (see p. 206), data were not available to ascertain the extent of similar bias in the case of cigars and pipes. It is true that the percentage of men who personally supplied answers to the smoking questionnaire were highest among those 45 and over, the ages at which cigar and pipe smoking are most prevalent. However, the percentages of other than self-respondents for these age groups still were sufficiently high to make possible some undetermined bias in total sample data for the two forms of smoking.

The comparisons of data by occupation and industry are limited by the broad classifications of the groupings. More detailed breakdowns would have been desirable, as smoking characteristics often are influenced by the nature of the specific occupation or industry. For example, smoking may be hazardous or inconvenient in certain occupations or industries, whereas in others it may be engaged in without restraint.

Percentages of regular or ocasional cigarette smokers as shown in text and appendix tables were computed directly from survey data, without adjustment for bias. Adjustment could not be made, because no data are available on

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14/ See, for example, Wold and Jureen (17, pp. 219-220).

the extent of bias by income class. However, adjustment for the non-self-response bias was made in estimated numbers of cigarette smokers, and in rates of cigarette smoking. Text tables on the latter phase are appropriately footnoted. A discussion of the bias in survey data on cigarette smoking appears in the section "Adjustments in Data," beginning on p. 206 .

Another possible source of bias in the survey data is described in Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7, p. 9) as follows:

> It should be stressed that the questions were designed to classify people and not to estimate the amount of tobacco consumed. For the latter purpose the proper approach would have been to include questions on recent purchases or on the number of units consumes in a given day. Couching smoking questions in terms of "on the average" probably exerts a downward bias. The respondent may be encouraged to think of some smoking pattern which he rarely falls below and to neglect amounts in excess of this figure in his response. Since the primary objective of this survey was to classify groups of people for purposes of comparisons, such biases would not be important so long as they were not large nor selective in character.

Reliability of Data Shown 15/

Data in this report are based on samples of the population, therefore they are subject to sampling variability. Small figures and small differences between figures should be used with particular caution, because they are subject to larger relative error arising from sampling variability and enumeration errors.

In presenting survey data, information may be maximized by showing data for all cells regardless of sample size, or reliability may be maximized by combining cells to obtain an adequate sample, with consequent loss of some information. This study leaned toward the second approach. Most of the data shown in the report are based on at least 100 sample cases. In some instances, where considerations such as uniformity of tabular presentation were important, data based on less than 100 sample cases were used, but only in relatively few instances are data shown based on less than 50 sample cases. This applies not only to data on proportions smoking but also to data on rates of smoking. Consequently, in preparing many of the text tables, it was necessary to combine classes to secure the desirable size of sample. Readers who are interested in more detailed breakdowns than those appearing in the body of this report can prepare such data from the appendix tables and the information supplied on methodology. If this is done, however, there should be awareness of the resulting increased sampling error.

15/ Part of this section is adapted from discussions of sampling errors published in various Bureau of the Census releases.

A measure of sampling variability is the standard error. Chances are about 2 out of 3 the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error, and 99 out of 100 that it is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error.

The sampling variability of the smoking data classified by income can be estimated from the standard errors shown in the tabulation on p.194 and table 122. The tabulation shows the approximate standard errors of sample estimates of selected size, when shown in absolute numbers by income. Table 122 shows the approximate standard error of percentages computed from the survey data, when these data are given in income detail. The reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon the size both of the percentage and the total on which it is based. As much of the discussion of the smoking-income relationship is in terms of percentages, in the paragraph that follows we cite an example of how the standard error of a percentage is determined from the table.

Table 3, page 25, shows that 45.9 percent of surveyed men aged 18-24, with income of less than $1,000 smoke cigarettes regularly. The base of the percentage is determined from appendix table 61, where it is found that the total number in this age-income cell is 1,494,000. By linear interpolation, the standard error of 45.9 percent computed on a base of 1,494,000 males is found from table 122 to be 3.9. Thus the chances are approximately 2 out of 3 (68 out of 100) that a complete census of all men in this particular age-income cell would have shown a percentage of regular cigarette smokers differing from the sample estimate by no more than 3.9 percentage points.

The standard errors shown on p.194 do not include the possible effects of errors of response and nonreporting. Also, the standard errors are not directly applicable to differences between two estimates. The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. For purposes of this study, it is a fairly quick and convenient method to determine whether two percentages differ from each other by a statistically significant amount.

The standard error tables published in Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7, p. 9) may be used to determine the approximate standard error of estimated numbers or percentages respectively, when these are based on the full sample (i.e., where income detail is not involved). Hence, table 3 of the monograph is applicable to estimated numbers of smokers presented in this report, and table 4 of the monograph is applicable to the percentages shown for all subtotals and totals in the cigarette tables for both sexes. As pointed out on p.107 of this report, such percentages are taken directly from the Public Health Service monograph, but have been adjusted to allow for those not reporting by distributing such cases proportionately to reported categories.

The following tabulation shows the standard error of estimated numbers when shown by income class for males:

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
50	21	2,000	130
100	30	3,000	160
200	40	5,000	200
500	65	7,000	230
750	80	10,000	265
1,000	100	15,000	300

The following tabulation shows the standard error of estimated numbers when shown by income class for females:

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
10	7	750	65
25	11	1,000	70
50	16	2,000	95
100	22	3,000	125
200	35	5,000	150
500	50	10,000	210

Table 122.--Standard error of estimated percentages when shown by income class

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage, thousands								
	400	500	750	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Males:									
2 or 98	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
5 or 95	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.2	.9	.7	.7
10 or 90	4.3	4.0	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.8
25 or 75	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2
50	7.4	6.7	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5
Females:									
2 or 98	1.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.7	.5	.4	.3	.2
5 or 95	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	.9	.7	.5	.5
10 or 90	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.8	.7
25 or 75	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	.9
50	5.8	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1

Comparison of Income Sample and Full Sample

Although the income sample numerically is equal to half of the full sample, a comparison of results obtained from the two indicates that the income sample is equally representative of the surveyed population with regard to smoking characteristics. This comparison is afforded in tables 123-126, which show the percentage distribution of smokers and nonsmokers, by age, as computed from income sample data and full sample data. In most instances, the difference between comparable percentages is well within 1 percentage point, and frequently amounts to only one- or two-tenths of 1 percentage point.

A similar comparison with regard to income distribution was also made. The percentage distribution of 1954 income by income class, as computed from the income sample (the subsample), was compared with the percentage distribution published by the Bureau of the Census (14), which was derived from its larger sample. This comparison showed a generally close correspondence in percentages for comparable age groups (table 127 and 128).

Definitions

"Regular smoker" of a product is one who smokes that product each day. He also may be an occasional smoker of one or two other products.

"Occasional smoker" of a product is one who smokes that product once in a while--not each day. He also may be a smoker, either regular or occasional, of one or two other products.

"Combination smoker" is a regular smoker of more than one product. Such a smoker who smokes two products regularly may smoke a third product occasionally. Where regular smoking of one product is involved the terms "cigarette-only," "cigar-only," or "pipe-only" are used.

"Full sample" refers to the sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population, 18 years and over, used by the Bureau of the Census in March 1955 to obtain information on smoking habits. This sample of more than 40,000 persons is used for the monthly Current Population Survey. A full description of the sample as of the time of the smoking survey appears in the Bureau of Census publication, "Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Labor Force Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census" (13).

"Income sample" refers to that segment of the full sample which provided 1954 income data in April 1955, enabling a cross-classification of smoking habits with income. On a gross basis, this subsample consisted of half of the full sample, or more than 20,000 persons. Discarded cases because of nonmatching smoking and income information or nonreporting of income reduced the usable cases in the subsample to 42 percent of the usable cases of the full sample, or to approximately 18,000 persons.

Table 123.--Distribution of male smokers and nonsmokers of cigarettes: Comparison of percentages computed from income sample and full sample, by age groups

Age and sample	Percentage distribution													
	Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Regular smokers of-										Total
				Cigarettes only					Cigarettes and other					
				Daily consumption, cigarettes					Daily consumption, cigarettes					
	Never smoked	Discontinued		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40	Total	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24:														
Income	41.3	2.4	5.1	11.6	30.0	7.0	0.4	49.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	---	2.2	100.0
Full	40.0	3.6	5.1	11.9	29.6	7.2	.4	49.1	.8	.9	.5	---	2.2	100.0
25-34:														
Income	22.7	9.5	3.8	7.6	38.6	13.9	.8	60.9	.6	1.6	.8	0.1	3.1	100.0
Full	23.7	9.0	3.6	7.7	37.5	14.3	.8	60.3	.7	1.9	.7	.1	3.4	100.0
35-44:														
Income	22.8	11.6	3.7	7.6	32.0	15.7	1.9	57.2	.7	3.3	.7	---	4.7	100.0
Full	22.8	11.1	3.9	7.5	32.4	16.2	1.8	57.9	.8	2.6	.8	.1	4.3	100.0
45-54:														
Income	25.5	12.7	4.4	7.5	29.8	13.9	1.2	52.4	1.6	2.6	.8	---	5.0	100.0
Full	26.1	12.6	4.4	7.2	29.1	14.3	1.5	52.1	1.5	2.5	.7	.1	4.8	100.0
55-64:														
Income	34.5	16.6	5.1	7.4	23.1	8.9	.4	39.8	1.6	1.7	.6	.1	4.0	100.0
Full	36.0	15.7	4.8	7.4	22.0	9.1	.6	39.1	1.7	1.9	.7	.1	4.4	100.0
65 and over:														
Income	59.7	13.9	4.0	6.8	11.3	2.1	.1	20.3	1.3	.4	.3	.1	2.1	100.0
Full	59.6	13.6	4.6	6.1	10.1	2.9	.3	19.4	1.8	.7	.1	.2	2.8	100.0
All ages:														
Income	31.9	11.5	4.2	7.8	28.7	11.3	.9	48.7	1.1	1.9	.6	.1	3.7	100.0
Full	32.1	11.1	4.2	7.8	28.2	11.7	1.1	48.8	1.2	1.9	.6	.1	3.8	100.0

Note: See p. 195 for definition of "income sample" and "full sample".

Table 124.--Distribution of female smokers and nonsmokers of cigarettes: Comparison of percentages computed from income sample and full sample by age groups

Age and sample	Percentage distribution								
	Nonsmokers of cigarettes		Occasional smokers of cigarettes	Regular smokers					Total
				Daily consumption, cigarettes				Total	
	Never smoked	Discontinued		Less than 10	10-20	21-40	Over 40		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24:									
Income	62.6	2.7	6.0	13.4	14.2	1.1	---	28.7	100.0
Full	61.7	3.5	5.1	12.8	14.9	2.0	---	29.7	100.0
25-34:									
Income	53.3	5.6	5.3	12.1	20.1	3.3	0.3	35.8	100.0
Full	53.4	5.8	5.0	11.8	20.3	3.4	.3	35.8	100.0
35-44:									
Income	58.5	5.0	4.2	11.0	18.3	2.8	.2	32.3	100.0
Full	58.4	4.9	4.3	10.9	18.3	3.0	.2	32.4	100.0
45-54:									
Income	68.6	4.5	3.9	8.0	12.1	2.6	.3	23.0	100.0
Full	69.3	3.9	3.9	7.9	12.1	2.7	.2	22.9	100.0
55-64:									
Income	84.3	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	.9	---	9.7	100.0
Full	83.6	2.5	3.0	4.7	5.1	1.0	.1	10.9	100.0
65 and over:									
Income	94.5	1.2	.9	2.0	1.3	.1	---	3.4	100.0
Full	93.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	.2	---	3.5	100.0
All ages:									
Income	67.9	3.9	4.0	8.9	13.0	2.1	.2	24.2	100.0
Full	67.7	3.9	3.9	8.8	13.3	2.3	.1	24.5	100.0

Note: See p. 195 for definition of "income sample" and "full sample".

Table 125.--Distribution of smokers and nonsmokers of cigars: Comparison of percentages computed from income sample and full sample by age groups

Age and sample	Percentage distribution						
	Nonsmokers of cigars		Occasional smokers of cigars	Regular smokers			Total
	Never smoked	Discontinued		Cigars only	Cigars and other	Total	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24:							
Income	85.8	1.8	11.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0
Full	88.0	1.1	9.5	.8	.6	1.4	100.0
25-34:							
Income	75.8	3.1	18.0	1.7	1.4	3.1	100.0
Full	76.3	2.8	17.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	100.0
35-44:							
Income	73.1	4.6	17.5	3.4	1.4	4.8	100.0
Full	73.7	4.7	17.1	2.9	1.6	4.5	100.0
45-54:							
Income	68.0	6.2	18.4	3.9	3.5	7.4	100.0
Full	70.3	6.1	16.5	4.1	3.0	7.1	100.0
55-64:							
Income	67.9	9.0	13.7	5.6	3.8	9.4	100.0
Full	66.1	8.8	15.6	5.7	3.8	9.5	100.0
65 and over:							
Income	63.2	12.8	14.8	5.9	3.3	9.2	100.0
Full	63.4	12.9	14.8	5.5	3.4	8.9	100.0
All ages:							
Income	72.0	6.0	16.2	3.5	2.3	5.8	100.0
Full	72.8	5.8	15.8	3.3	2.3	5.6	100.0

Note: See p. 195 for definition of "income sample" and "full sample".

Table 126.--Distribution of smokers and nonsmokers of pipes: Comparison of percentages computed from income sample and full sample, by age groups

Age and sample	Percentage distribution						
	Nonsmokers of pipes		Occasional smokers of pipes	Regular smokers			Total
	Never smoked	Discontinued		Pipes only	Pipes and other	Total	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
18-24:							
Income	84.0	3.7	8.9	1.8	1.6	3.4	100.0
Full	85.4	3.1	8.1	1.7	1.7	3.4	100.0
25-34:							
Income	72.7	10.6	12.9	1.5	2.3	3.8	100.0
Full	74.2	9.5	11.6	1.9	2.8	4.7	100.0
35-44:							
Income	68.2	12.8	12.6	2.8	3.6	6.4	100.0
Full	70.0	12.0	11.9	2.6	3.5	6.1	100.0
45-54:							
Income	67.6	13.5	11.1	3.5	4.3	7.8	100.0
Full	69.5	12.2	10.9	3.4	4.0	7.4	100.0
55-64:							
Income	65.7	15.9	7.8	5.6	5.0	10.6	100.0
Full	67.4	14.1	8.2	5.5	4.8	10.3	100.0
65 and over:							
Income	61.4	16.7	5.1	13.4	3.4	16.8	100.0
Full	61.2	15.9	5.6	12.7	4.6	17.3	100.0
All ages:							
Income	69.4	12.5	10.3	4.4	3.4	7.8	100.0
Full	71.0	11.3	9.9	4.2	3.6	7.8	100.0

Note: See p. 195 for definition of "income sample" and "full sample".

Table 127.--Males, 18 years and over: Comparison of percentage distribution by income class as computed from the income sample and Bureau of the Census data, by age 1/

Income class	Age group											
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No income	13.6	2/	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	4.1	7.7	7.6
With income	86.4	2/	98.6	98.1	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.0	96.6	95.9	92.3	92.4
Total	100.0	2/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With income:												
Under $1,000 3/	32.0	2/	6.6	7.8	7.3	7.6	9.3	10.2	16.5	16.5	43.9	42.4
$1,000 - 1,999	24.1	2/	9.8	10.6	8.3	9.2	8.7	10.4	13.2	13.1	23.9	23.9
2,000 - 2,999	18.2	2/	14.8	15.7	12.2	11.8	13.3	13.3	15.8	16.3	13.5	13.6
3,000 - 3,999	17.2	2/	24.6	24.1	20.0	20.3	20.7	19.7	20.7	20.5	8.3	8.3
4,000 - 4,999	6.3	2/	21.4	20.4	19.4	19.3	17.2	16.2	13.6	13.5	4.9	5.1
5,000 - 6,999	2.2	2/	18.4	17.1	22.1	21.0	17.8	17.4	11.0	11.2	2.7	3.1
7,000 and over	---	2/	4.4	4.1	10.7	10.5	13.0	12.7	9.2	8.8	2.8	3.6
Total 4/	100.0	2/	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

1/ Percentage distribution based on Bureau of Census data represents distribution of 1954 income as published in Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income" (14). The percentage distribution between those "with income" and those with "no income" was computed from absolute numbers shown in that report. 2/ Comparable age group not shown. 3/ Includes those reporting a "loss" for 1954. 4/ Individual percentages in the Bureau of Census publication are shown as calculated; therefore, they may not add to exactly 100.0 percent.

Table 128.--Females, 18 years and over: Comparison of percentage distribution by income class as computed from the income sample and Bureau of the Census data, by age 1/

Income class	Age group											
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data	Income sample	Census data
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No income	44.7	2/	60.3	58.5	55.1	54.2	53.6	52.7	58.3	57.1	38.0	37.8
With income	55.3	2/	39.7	41.5	44.9	45.8	46.4	47.3	41.7	42.9	62.0	62.2
Total	100.0	2/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With income:												
Under $1,000 3/	40.6	2/	32.6	35.2	35.1	37.1	35.1	35.2	44.5	46.1	73.9	73.9
$1,000 - 1,999	27.1	2/	24.7	23.8	23.8	22.6	24.3	23.4	21.2	22.7	14.7	15.2
2,000 - 2,999	23.2	2/	19.4	20.3	20.0	19.5	18.6	20.2	17.5	15.4	5.5	5.5
3,000 - 3,999	8.2	2/	18.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.2	13.4	10.5	9.0	2.2	1.8
4,000 - 4,999	.6	2/	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.5
5,000 - 6,999	.3	2/	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.1
7,000 and over	---	2/	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.6	1.2
Total 4/	100.0	2/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.2

1/ Percentage distribution based on Bureau of Census data represents distribution of 1954 income as published in Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income" (14). The percentage distribution between those "with income" and those with "no income" was computed from absolute numbers shown in that report. 2/ Comparable age group not shown. 3/ Includes those reporting a "loss" for 1954. 4/ Individual percentages shown in the Bureau of Census publication are shown as calculated; therefore they may not add to exactly 100.0 percent.

"Income" represents money income received in 1954, and consists of the following: Money wages or salary, net money income from nonfarm self-employment, net money income from farm self-employment, and "other income", such as interest, dividends, veterans' allowances, pensions, or rents. The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc. (For definitions of the major income components, see Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income" (14, pp. 4-5)

"Persons without income" or "persons with no income" refer to those who did not receive personal money income in 1954. These include chiefly housewives, students, and aged dependents. As these persons usually have purchasing power through family income, a more accurate designation would be "persons with no money income of their own."

The following definitions taken from the United States Public Health Service mongraph, Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States (7, pp. 4-6), are applicable to this study, and in most cases are repeated here in the same form as they appear in that publication.

"Region." The States included in each region of the United States are shown in figure 17.

"Urban and rural residence." The definition of urban and rural areas used in this survey was the same as that used in the 1950 census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all person living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

"Size of place." 16/ The urban population is clasified as living in urbanized areas or in urban places outside urbanized areas. According to the definition used in this survey and in the 1950 census, the population in urbanized areas comprises all persons living in (a) cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 or according to a special census taken between 1940 and 1950, and (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, surrounding these cities. Residents of urbanized areas were classified according to the size of the entire area rather than by the size of the place in which they lived. The remaining urban population is classified as living in the smaller urban places not in the urbanized areas.

"Farm and nonfarm residence." The rural population is subdivided into the rural farm population, which comprises all rural residents currently

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16/ Applicable to size of place breakdowns in appendix tables 69-72

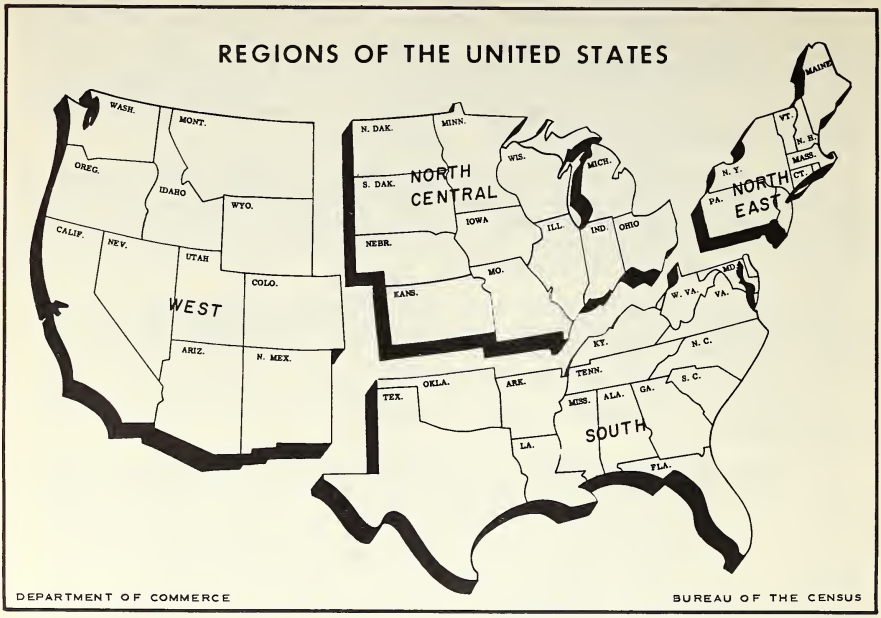

Figure 17.--This chart shows the States included in the regions referred to in this report.

living on farms, and the rural nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in this survey is the same as that used in the 1950 census. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

"Age." The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

"Discontinued smoker." 17/ A discontinued smoker is defined as a person who once was a regular or occasional smoker as defined above, but who was a nonsmoker at the time of the survey.

"Occupation" and "industry." The data on occupation and industry refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

The occupation and industry groupings used are largely the same as the major groups in the classification systems used in the 1950 Census of Population. The distinction between occupation and industry classifications should be noted. Occupation information is derived from answers to the question, "What kind of work is he doing?" Industry information is obtained from answers to the question, "What kind of business or industry is he working in?" The occupation classification system is organized into 13 major groups, comprising nearly 150 categories. The composition of each of the detailed categories in the occupation and industry classification is shown in the Bureau of the Census publication, 1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries (12).

In order to furnish the reader with some idea of the individual occupations and industries included in the major groups shown in this report, the listing which follows is provided. It should be emphasized that the listing is provided for illustrative purposes only, and that the reader should refer to the cited publication of the Bureau of Census for the complete composition of the major occupation and industry groups.

Composition of Major Occupation Groups (Illustrative Only)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers:

Accountants and auditors; actors and actresses; airplane pilots and navigators; architects; artists and art teachers; athletes; authors; chemists; chiropractors; clergymen; college presidents, professors, and instructors; dancers and dancing teachers; dentists; draftsmen; engineers (chemical, civil, electrical, etc.); entertainers; foresters and conservationists; lawyers and judges, etc.

Farmers and farm managers:

Farmers (owners and tenants); farm managers.

17/ Applicable to category shown in Appendix A tables.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:

Store buyers and department heads; farm products buyers and shippers; railroad conductors; credit men; store floormen and floor managers; public administration inspectors; building managers and superintendents; ship officers, pilots and pursers, and engineers; officials, lodge, society, union, etc.; postmasters; purchasing agents and buyers; managers, officials, and proprietors not elsewhere classified.

Clerical and kindred workers:

Agents; library attendants and assistants; physician's and dentist's office attendants; transportation baggagemen; bank tellers; bookkeepers; cashiers; bill and account collectors; vehicle dispatchers and starters; mail carriers; messengers and office boys; office machine operators; shipping and receiving clerks; stenographers, typists and secretaries; etc.

Sales workers:

Advertising agents and salesmen; auctioneers; demonstrators; hucksters and peddlers; insurance agents and brokers; newsboys; real estate agents and brokers; stock and bond salesmen; salesmen and sales clerks, not elsewhere classified.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:

Bakers; blacksmiths, bookbinders; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters; cabinetmakers; carpenters; compositors and typesetters; electricians; furriers; glaziers; jewelers; watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths; machinists; mechanics; millwrights; construction and maintenance painters; plumbers and pipefitters, etc.

Operatives and kindred workers:

Apprentices; asbestos and insulation workers; auto service and parking attendants; blasters and powdermen; railroad brakemen; bus drivers; bus and street railway conductors; deliverymen and routemen; metal filers, grinders, and polishers; laundry and dry cleaning operatives; taxicab drivers and chauffeurs; truck and tractor drivers; textile weavers; welders and flame-cutters; etc.

Private household workers:

Private household housekeepers; private household laundresses; private household workers, not elsewhere classified.

Service workers, except private household:

Hospital and other institution attendants; barbers, beauticians, and manicurists; bartenders; boarding and lodging housekeepers; charwomen and cleaners; counter and fountain workers; elevator operators; janitors and sextons; marshals and constables; porters; waiters and waitresses; etc.

Farm laborers and foremen:

Farm foremen; farm laborers (wage workers and unpaid family workers); self-employed farm service laborers.

Laborers, except farm and mine:

Fishermen and oystermen; garage laborers and car washers and greasers; gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers; longshoremen and stevedores; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers; teamsters; laborers, not elsewhere classified.

Composition of Major Industry Groups (Illustrative Only)

Industries included in the following major groups are readily apparent: Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining; construction; manufacturing (durable goods and nondurable goods); transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; entertainment and recreation services; and public administration, which includes the postal service and Federal, State and local public administration. The composition of the following industry groups may not be as evident, and is listed in some detail.

Business and repair services:

Advertising; accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; miscellaneous business services (such as addressing service, employment and theatrical agencies, armored car service and blueprinting service, commercial sign shop, etc.); automobile repair services and garages; miscellaneous repair services (such as awning repair, bicycle repair, coppersmithing repair work, electric appliance repair, jewelry repair, radio television repair, etc.).

Personal services:

Private households; hotels and lodging places; laundering, cleaning and dyeing services; dressmaking shops; shoe repair shops; miscellaneous personal services (such as clothing rental, commercial photography studio, hairdresser, mortuary, etc.).

Professional and related services:

Medical and other health services; hospitals; legal and education services; welfare and religious services; nonprofit membership organizations; engineering and architectural services; miscellaneous professional and related services (such as actuarial bureau and art studio; free lance artist or writer; music arranging or composing; research organizations, etc.)

Adjustments in Data

Correction for Non-self-Response Bias in Proportions of Cigarette Smokers

Although every effort was made in the survey to obtain smoking information directly from the person concerned, in practice this was not always possible. Particularly among the males covered by the survey, there was a large proportion for whom responses were furnished by another member of the family. The proportion increased from 26 percent for males 65 and over to 57 percent for those 18-24, averaging 42 percent for all men. In contrast, only 17 percent of females did not furnish responses themselves, although the proportion reached 29 percent among those 18-24 (table 129).

Table 129.--Percentage distribution of total sample by identity of respondent, by sex and age

Age	Male			Female		
	Self-respondent	Non-self-respondent	Total	Self-respondent	Non-self-respondent	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24	43.3	56.7	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
25-34	53.5	46.5	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0
35-44	56.4	43.6	100.0	85.8	14.2	100.0
45-54	58.0	42.0	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0
55-64	64.0	36.0	100.0	84.8	15.2	100.0
65 and over	73.6	26.4	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0
Total	57.9	42.1	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0

The lack of self-response among a considerable proportion of those covered by the survey undoubtedly resulted in two biases--one in the proportions smoking cigarettes, and the other in the proportions of regular smokers smoking at the various rates. The latter bias is discussed in the next section.

If we assume that responses of those who answered for themselves are more accurate than responses given by another member of the family, use of the total sample results in a downward bias in the proportions smoking cigarettes, as illustrated in table 130. This bias is present in all age classes among males and females, although it is larger among males than females, and largest among those 18-24 in both groups. Those furnishing responses apparently either had no knowledge or were reluctant to admit that the young individuals concerned smoked.

Table 130.--Percentage of self-respondents and total sample who smoke cigarettes regularly

Age	Male		Female	
	Self-respondents	Total sample 1/	Self-respondents	Total sample 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24	59.2	51.4	33.1	29.7
25-34	64.6	63.7	36.2	35.8
35-44	63.5	62.3	33.8	32.4
45-54	58.6	56.9	23.1	22.7
55-64	44.7	43.5	11.2	10.8
65 and over	22.5	22.2	3.6	3.5
Total	2/54.5	52.6	2/25.5	24.5

1/ Includes those in "not reporting" category, who were distributed proportionately among smokers and nonsmoking categories. 2/ Adjusted to age distribution of population surveyed.

From the experience of self-respondents, it would appear that among the civilian, noninstitutional population, 54.5 percent of males and 25.5 percent of females 18 and over smoke cigarettes regularly, rather than 52.6 percent and 24.5 percent, respectively, as shown by the full sample. The higher percentages were used in computing the first estimates of total number of cigarette smokers in the United States, as well as in preparing the first estimates of aggregate consumption of cigarettes from survey data.

There is little or no difference in the proportions of occasional cigarette smokers, among both males and females, as reported by self-respondents and in the full sample. This is seen from the following:

Sex	Occasional smokers as a percentage of total	
	Self-respondents	Total sample
	Percent	Percent
Males	4.2	4.2
Females	4.1	3.9

By age, the differences are generally also minor. For these reasons, no adjustments were made in the proportions of occasional smokers as derived directly from the full sample.

Correction for Non-self-response Bias in Cigarette Smoking Rates

Of all male regular cigarette smokers covered by the sample, 58 percent responded for themselves, whereas information about the other 42 percent was obtained from another member of the family. The proportion of self-respondents among regular cigarette smokers increases steadily with age, rising from slightly under 50 percent among those 18-24 years of age to 74 percent among those 65 and over. Most of the women regular smokers queried in the survey--87 percent--responded for themselves, the proportions ranging from 80 percent among those 18-24 to 89 percent among those 35-44 (table 131).

Table 131.--Self-respondents as a percentage of regular cigarette smokers, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent
18-24	49.6	79.7
25-34	54.0	88.2
35-44	57.7	89.4
45-54	59.8	87.3
55-64	65.8	87.1
65 and over	74.3	82.6
Total	58.1	86.8

The large proportions of women smokers in all age groups answering for themselves could be regarded as evidence that their reported smoking rates are free of serious bias. A comparison of average smoking rates of self-respondents and the total sample showed that within the age groups the difference was nearly always less than 1 percent, and that for all ages combined, there was virtually no difference. But the fact that information about a substantial part of male cigarette smokers was furnished by another member of the family introduced a bias in the proportions smoking at the various rates. Where information was supplied by a person other than the individual concerned, the tendency was to classify the individual as smoking less than 10 cigarettes or 10-20 cigarettes daily, rather than as smoking more than 20 cigarettes daily. In each age group, the proportion among non-self-respondents reported as smoking less than 10 cigarettes daily is higher than the comparable proportion among self-respondents, with the largest difference among those 18-24.

With the exception of the very youngest and oldest age groups, the proportion reported as smoking 10-20 cigarettes daily is higher among non-self-respondents than among similarly aged self-respondents. With one exception, proportions reported as smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day are lower among non-self-respondents than among self-respondents (table 132).

Table 132.--Male regular smokers of cigarettes: Percentage of self-respondents and non-self-respondents who smoke at specified rates 1/

Age	Less than 10 cigarettes		10 - 20 cigarettes		More than 20 cigarettes	
	Self-respondents	Non-self-respondents	Self-respondents	Non-self-respondents	Self-respondents	Non-self-respondents
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
18-24	21.3	28.4	61.2	57.2	17.5	14.4
25-34	11.7	15.4	60.3	63.3	28.0	21.3
35-44	12.3	15.2	55.3	57.4	32.4	27.4
45-54	15.0	16.0	54.1	57.9	30.9	26.1
55-64	20.4	22.0	54.6	55.2	25.0	22.8
65 and over	35.6	36.9	49.8	45.1	14.6	18.0
All	16.2	18.5	56.3	58.6	27.5	22.9

1/ Non-self-respondents are those for whom information on smoking habits was obtained from another member of the family.

Correction for this bias was made by computing the ratio between the weighted average consumption for each age group in the total sample and that of the comparable self-respondent segment. The factors thus obtained were used to adjust the derived weighted average consumption in each income class within age groups. The correction factors are as follows:

Age group	Average daily consumption		Correction factor (2) ÷ (1)
	Total sample (1)	Self-respondents (2)	
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	
18-24	18.4	19.1	1.04
25-34	21.0	21.8	1.03
35-44	22.5	23.0	1.02
45-54	22.0	22.4	1.02
55-64	20.4	20.5	---
65 and over	17.6	17.4	---
Total	21.1	21.6	1.02

The indicated downward bias in smoking rates among male regular smokers in the full sample is equal to about 2 percent. For characteristics other than age, a uniform factor of 1.02 was used.

Computational Notes

Mean Smoking Rates

The consumption data obtained in the smoking-income cross-tabulation showed daily smoking rates in the form of frequency tables containing four class intervals for each product. These intervals were as follows:

Cigarettes Number	Cigars Number	Pipefuls Number
1 - 9	1 - 2	1 - 4
10 - 20	3 - 4	5 - 9
21 - 40	5 - 8	10 - 19
41 or more	9 or more	20 or more

To obtain a mean rate for each of these class intervals which would be more accurate than adopting the respective midpoints, use was made of a special Census tabulation prepared for the Public Health Service survey. This tabulation showed, by individual count, the maximum units of each of the three products smoked in the past by current smokers of each, who had in the past smoked more sometime than they do currently. These data showed the maximum smoked in the past, rather than the individual numbers smoked currently, and clustered around a few values in each of the intervals, indicating that some approximation may have been involved in the responses. But weighted averages computed from these data appeared to be satisfactory for several reasons. Though data referred to maximum rates of smoking, the overwhelming majority of current smokers are now smoking at their maximum rates, so the special tabulation data appeared applicable. The data clustered around those numbers that seemed typical of the particular class interval involved. For example, 10 and 20 (one-half pack and 1 pack, respectively) were frequently designated in the case of cigarettes. Finally, the derived weighted averages for cigarettes appeared reasonably in line with the averages necessary to reconcile survey consumption data with consumption as indicated by IRS data on tax-paid removals.

For each product, the midvalues computed for an interval generally were similar for all age groups. Thus, no differentiation by age was made in the midvalue used for a specific rate interval, and a single midvalue was used as representing that interval for each age group. The midvalue of the 1-9 interval for cigarettes for men and for women, as computed from the special tabulation, were further adjusted because of insufficient sample cases.

The class interval midvalues that were used in computing rates of consumption are as follows:

Cigarettes			Cigars		Pipefuls	
Class interval	Midvalue		Class interval	Midvalue	Class interval	Midvalue
	Male	Female				
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 - 9	8	6	1 - 2	1.6	1 - 4	2.7
10 - 20	18	16	3 - 4	3.5	5 - 9	6.4
21 - 40	35	34	5 - 8	6.1	10 - 19	12.1
41 or more	56	50	9 or more	12.4	20 or more	23.4

Because of the small size of the class intervals for cigars and pipefuls, the respective means used included one decimal, rather than the nearest whole unit, as was the case with cigarettes. The average consumption in each income class was obtained by weighting each of the rate interval midvalues by the respective percentages of regular smokers, and adjusting for bias in the case of cigarette smoking by males as discussed on p.208.

Mean Age

As in the case of income, survey tabulations showed age in terms of class intervals, as follows (years): 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 and over. A mean (weighted average) age for each interval was computed separately for males and females, using data from the 1950 Census of Population, showing population by single years of age (16, p. 165). These data were adjusted to the age distribution of the population as of July 1, 1954, using data from the Bureau of the Census (15). For the age group 65 and over, only those up to age 85 were included.

Mean Income

Survey data showed 1954 money income in terms of class intervals. The intervals represented some consolidation of those shown by the Bureau of the Census (14). The former consisted of $1,000 intervals up to $5,000; one $2,000 interval ($5,000 to $7,000); one $3,000 interval (from $7,000 to $10,000), and an open-end class $10,000 and over. To obtain the mean in each of these intervals to develop consumption functions, use was made of formulas to approximate averages in the intervals of a distribution. [See Liebenberg and Kaitz (9, pp. 442-445).] Separate formulas were used to approximate

the average in the first interval of a distribution, in the middle intervals, and in the "tail" and the final open-end intervals, where the Pareto curve, widely used for fitting the upper ends of income distributions, was employed. The formulas were applied to the income distribution shown in the above-mentioned Bureau of the Census release; the smaller intervals provided more information on frequencies, hence were considered as yielding more reliable estimates. The appropriate means for each interval were then combined to obtain a weighted mean for the wider income intervals of the income sample, with number of persons in the respective intervals used as weights.

In order to obtain estimated disposable income, allowance was made for Federal income taxes by applying average rates based on Department of Commerce data. [See Goldsmith (6, p. 15).] While adjustment could not be made for local taxes and occupational deductions, these are small compared with the Federal income tax.

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